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CONTRACTOR REPORT

PERFORMANCE OF SOLID FUEL RAMJET GUIDED PROJECTILE FOR USN 5"/54 GUN SYSTEM

ODED AMICHAI

March 1982

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The work reported herein was carried out for the Naval Postgraduate School by Oded Amichai under Contract Number NO0228-81-C-H231. The work presented in this report is in support of solid fuel ramjet research and the exploration of Navy applications for Advanced Indirect Fire Support, AIFS. Both projects are funded by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency and are under the cognizance of Professor A. E. Fuhs.

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This report was prepared by:

tmichai Contracted Research Associate

Reviewed by:

Allen E. Fuhs

Distinguished Professor

Daniel J. Collins

Acting Chairman, Depa. tmant of Aeronautics

Released by:

K. M. Tolles

Dean of Research

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20. Abstract continued.

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It was found that the cowl drag coefficient has a major influence on the results. Therefore, a separate program (AERO) was developed to calculate this

parameter.

The 5"/54 solid fuel ramjet has a capability to produce fuel specific impulse in the order of 400 - 900 sec. depending mostly on the flight altitude. The thrust coefficient varies in the range of 0.3 ± 0.1 depending on the internal areas.

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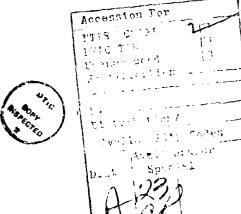
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ABSTRACT

This report covers work done on performance analysis of a 5 inch, 54 caliber gun-launched guided projectile with solid fuel ramjet (SFRJ).

A computer program (TRAJET) was developed. The program contains ramjet and trajectory analysis. The ramjet part considers conical shock wave losses, inlet boundary layer losses, normal shock losses, subsonic diffuser recovery, expansion into combustor losses, heat losses at the combustor and nozzle losses.

A flat earth trajectory with drag and thrust was considered. The various drag coefficients which were considered are: cowl drag coefficient, skin drag coefficient, wing (or fin) wave drag coefficient and wing (or fin) friction drag coefficient. Base drag is assumed to be zero due to the jet from ramjet nozzle.

It was found that the cowl drag coefficient has a major influence on the results. Therefore, a separate program (AERO) was developed to calculate this parameter.

The 5"/54 solid fuel ramjet has a capability to produce fuel specific impulse in the order of 400-900 sec. depending mostly on the flight altitude. The thrust coefficient varies in the range of 0.3±0.1 depending on the internal areas.

A range in the order of 50 miles can be achieved with the ramjet operation compared to only 13 miles achieved by the conventional projectile. At low-altitude launch, a range of over 18 miles can be reached with the ramjet version. Launches at high elevation angles can be useful in air-defense scenario. The ramjet propelled projectile reaches the ranges mentioned above at high Mach numbers $(M_0 \ge 1.8)$. It is, therefore,



clear that the ramjet concept provides significant improvement. and has an Anti Ship Missile Defense (ASMD) capability.

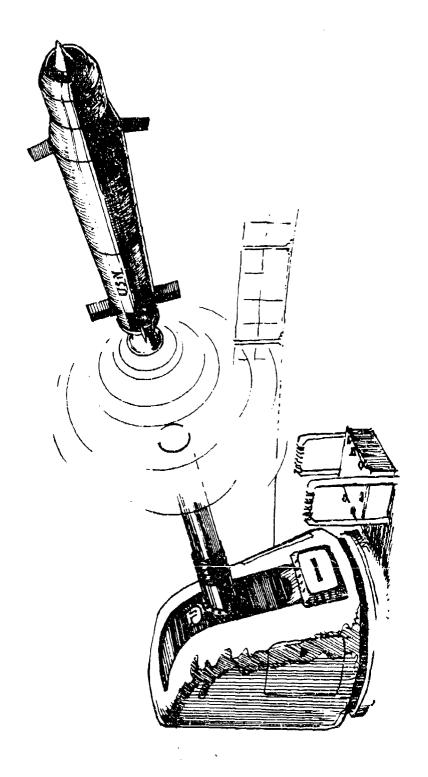


TABLE OF CONTENTS

١.	INTR	ODUCTIO	<i>y</i> • • <i>V</i>			•		•		•	•	•	•		٠		•	•		•	•	1
	1.1	Backgro	ound	• • •						•												1
	1.2	Basic (Concep	t··		•									•		•		•	•	•	2
	1.3	Data -				•				•			•									5
		1.3.1	Dimen	sions		•		•	· •				•									5
		1.3.2	Combu	stion	Pro	ces	s ·				•						•		•			6
		1.3.3	Traje	ctory	•					•									•			6
		1.3.4	Air D	efense	s Sc	ena	rio			•										•		7
	1.4	Result:	٠٠٠																			7
2.	TYPI	CAL RESU	JLTS			•						•			•	٠						9
3.	DISC	USSION .				•									•							19
4.	CONC	LUSIONS				•			v •	•			•						•			27
Apps	endix	A. \$01	iid Fu	ei Rái	njet	. - 1	Equa	iti	ons						-							28
	A1.	Combust	tion								•									•		28
		A1.1	Comput	ation	of	fue	1 -	re	gre	\$5	ior	ır	ate	e,	we	i gi	ht	٣a	te	: C	f	
		t	ournin	g fue	i an	d f	uel	-	air	r	ati	0			•		•					28
		A1.2	Comput	ation	of	com	bus!	tor	ex	it	CO	nd	lit	ior	15 -							29
		A1.3	Comput	ation	of	no z	zle	ex	it	, CO1	ndi	ti	on	s .	•				•			3;
		A1.4	Comput	ation	of	thr	ust	an	d t	:hri	ust	: c	oe	ffi	ci	en	t-	•	•	•		31
	A2.	Check 1	for Ch	oked	Noz	zle	•								•	•				•		35
	АЗ.	Heat Lo	osses	at the	e Co	mbu	s tor	٠.					,			•			•			35
		A3.1 N	Mach n	umber		•																35
		A3.2	Total	Pressi	ıre														,			38
	A4.	Computa	ation	of Mai	ch N	lumb	er a	arıd	of	. T	ot>	1	Pre	ess	ur	e a	at	tł	1e	۷۵	ıri	ous
		Station	ns of	the I	nlet												:					39

	A4.1	Initia	al co	ndi t	ions	5.		•			•	•				•					•	39
	A4.2 (Conica	al sh	ock	wave	e lo	ss								•			•	-			40
	A4.3 E	Bounda	ary 1	ayer	109	SS		•				•			•					•		45
	A4.4 !	Norma'	l sho	ck 1	nss											•						46
	A4.5	Subso	nic d	liffu	ser	rec	ovei	гу				•				•						46
	A4.6	Expan	sion	loss						, ,					,			•	•			47
	A4.7	Locat	ion o	f no	rma]	l sh	ock	ма	ve							•						49
Appendix	B. Tra	aject	ory E	quat	ions	s .				•	•						•	•				50
В1.	Atmospl	heric	Func	tion	ıs					• •				•			•					50
В2.	Drag .			٠.				-		• .												50
	B2.1 (Cow1	drag	çoef	fic	ient													•	•		50
	B2.2	Base	drag.	, .	•					•									-			51
	B2.3	Skin	drag	çoef	fic	ient									-				•			51
	B2.4	Wing -	and f	in d	rag	coe	ffi	cie	nt	\$. .						J					52
	B2.5	C al cu	latio	n of	dra	ag:									•							54
	B2.6	Drag	coeft	icie	at (of a	CO	nve	ent	ioi	nal	pı	ro,	jec	t 1	114	2: W	/i 1	.hc	ut	5	
	1	p ropu	lsion	١	•											•						55
53.	Booste	r.										•										55
84.	Dynami	cs .		•	•											•			•	•		56
Appendix	C. FI	ow Ch	art c	of th	ie C	ompu	ter	Pì	∼g	rai	π.									•		57
С1.	Main p	rogra	m												•							57
C2.	Comman	d sub	rout	ines																		61
	C2.1	INLET	• •																			61
	C2.2	CORVA	L .															•				63
	C2.3	TRAJ						•													•	64
С3.	Indivi	dual	Subro	outir	res																	65
	C3.1	MTA				. · •																65
	C3 2	2008																				66

	63.3	11"31	• •	• •	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	٠	•	٠	•	٠	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	7/
	C3.4	BURN .								•	•		•				¢			•					68
		C3.4.1	I	NTER	•								•		;	•	•				•				70
	C3.5	NOZZ .							٠		•					•			•		٠				71
		C3 5.1	C	ALCM						•	•				•	•		•							72
	C3.6	CHOKE.			•	•		•				•								•					73
	C3.7	HEAT .				•		•								,									74
	C3.8	INLET				٠		•	•							•				٠					75
		C3.8.3	Ç	ONE .		•					•			•					•	•	,			•	75
		C3.8.2	? Ti	HROAT				•																	76
		C3.8.3	N:	sr .			•	•	•		•					•				•	٠	•			77
		C3.8.4	D	1FFUS	· .		•		•			•					•						٠		78
	C3.9	EXPAN	• • •				•		•	•	•		•			•		•				•			79
	C3.10	CHECK			•	•	•	•	•			-		•				•			•	•			80
	C3.11	RESUL	• •									•			•		•	•				-		•	13
	03.12	TRAJ -			•				•			•	•		•								•	•	82
		C3.12.	.1	DRAG		•		•	•			•										•			82
		C3.12.	.2	DYNA	•			•	•	•	•		•			•	•		•				•	•	84 .
Appendix	D. P	rogram	TRA	JET:	L	is	tir	ng				•	•	•			•	•			•			•	85
Appendix	٤. c	omputer	- Pri	ogran	n L	is	t d)÷	ςS	/mž) (CC	s	•					•					•		106
Appendix	F. C	ompu ter	Pr	ogran	n U	se	rs	Gı	140	ie	•	•			•			•		•	•	•	•		116
Appendix	G. P	rogram	AER	0: I	_is	ti	ng			•			•	•		•		•		•					118
Appendix	H. R	e s ul ts	•				•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	141
Referenc	es ·				. •																				203

LIST OF FIGURES

1.1	Schematic View of a Solid Fuel Ramjet
1.2	U S. Navy 5"/54 Semi Active Laser Guided Projectile (SALGP)
2.1	Solid Fuel Ramjet: Dependence of Fuel Specific Impulse (I _{sp}) on Flight Mach Number at Various Altitudes
2.2	SFRJ: Dependence of Thrust Coefficient on Internal Area Ratio (A_0/A_r) at Various Altitudes
2.3	\$FRJ: Dependence of Thrust Coefficient on Inlet and on Nozzle Area Ratio
2.4	SFRJ: Dependence of Fuel Specific Impulse (I_{sp}) on Thrust Coefficient at Various Altitudes
2.5	SFRJ: Dependence of Fuel Specific Impulse (I_{sp}) on Thrust Coefficient at Various Internal Area Ratio 15
2.6	Comparison of Trajectory of SFRJ with Conventional Projectile at Various Conditions
2.7	Solid Fuel Ramjet Propelled 5"/54 Projectile - Air Defense Mission
3.1	Solid Fuel Ramjet Propelled 5"/54 Projectile: Design 23
3.2	Solid Fuel Ramjet Propelled 5"/54 Projectile: Design, Section B-B

3.3	Aft Body Fin Design [24]	25
3.4	Aft Body Fin Design: Section A-A [24]	26
A4.1	Geometry for Comical Shock Wave Showing Normal Component of Mach Number	42
A4.2	Geometry for Calculation of Inlet Annular Flow Area Relative to Inlet Capture Area	43
A4.3	Oblique Swock Solutions	44
B2.1	Schessatic View of a Wing/Fin	53
G4.1	Geometry for Calculation of Cowl-Drag-Coefficient (Programs AERO AND COWL) Showing Definition of Symbols	139
G4.2	Typical Results from AERO	140

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This report covers work done on propulsion and flight mechanics of a gun-launched guided projectile. Gun-launched guided projectiles have been developed by Martia Marietta for the U.S. Army (Copperhead) [1,2] and more recently, also, for the U.S. Navy [3,4] (5"/54 Mark 46). The USN round has solid rocket propulsion.

The addition of a liquid fuel ramjet (LFRJ) to the Navy's version, was examined in the past by Brown [5]. This report concentrates on the addition of a solid fuel ramjet (SFRJ), instead.

It is believed that solid fuel ramjet has some potential advantages compared with the liquid fuel. Some of these advantages are:

- -Simple design
- -High reliability in operation
- -Low cost
- -Fuel control system not needed

On the other hand, there are also a few disadvantages to SFRJ compared to LFRJ. Some of these are:

- -Difficult to control magnitude of chrust
- -Difficulties in achieving high combustion efficiencies

In both cases, the addition of propulsion improves dramatically, the performance of the projectile by multiplication of range and enhanced maneuverability. Even more; to operate and produce thrust, the ramjet engine depends only on its forward motion at supersonic speeds and does not employ any moving parts. This fact, which is especially emphasized in SFRJ, leads to some advantages of the ramjet concept over the other

propulsion alternatives, at supersonic speed. On the other hand, the ramjet engine requires an auxiliary booster to accelerate it to its supersonic operating regime. The boost required causes some system difficulties. But, while solving these problems, the ramjet system becomes even more attractive for use with gun-launched guided projectile, like the U.S. Navy 5"/54.

A computer program was developed to analyze the performance of the SFRJ. The computer program was written for the IBM-370 computer at the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. HTPB was selected as a fuel, but performance with any other fuel can be tested, using the same model. A flat earth trajectory with drag and thrust was considered. Using solid fuel, a thrust-equal-drag trajectory is more difficult to achieve with SFRJ. Therefore, most of the results given in this report eliminate this case, and the exact value for drag, at each point, was calculated. However, if desired, it is possible to change the air mass flow, in order to obtain thrust-equal-drag flight. The computer program can calculate this case also.

1.2 Basic Concept

The ramjet engine consists of an air inlet, which serves as a diffuser, a combustion chamber, and an exhaust nozzle [6,7]. The diffuser admits air to the engine, which is mixed with fuel (solid or liquid) at the combustor. After the burning process, which adds heat to the flowing air within the system, the gases are transferred to the nozzle. The nozzle converts part of the thermal energy into kinetic energy to produce thrust.

The areas inside the ramjet engine are usually divided into six stations, as illustrated in Figure 1.1. Station 0 defines the cross-

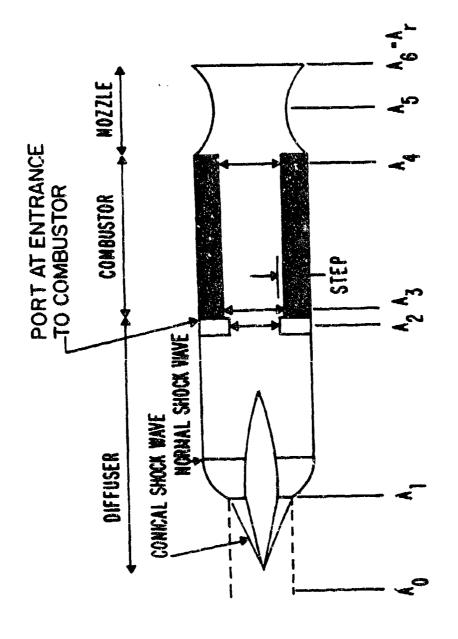


Figure 1.1 Schematic View of a Solid Fuel Ramjet

5-INCH GUIDED PROJECTILE

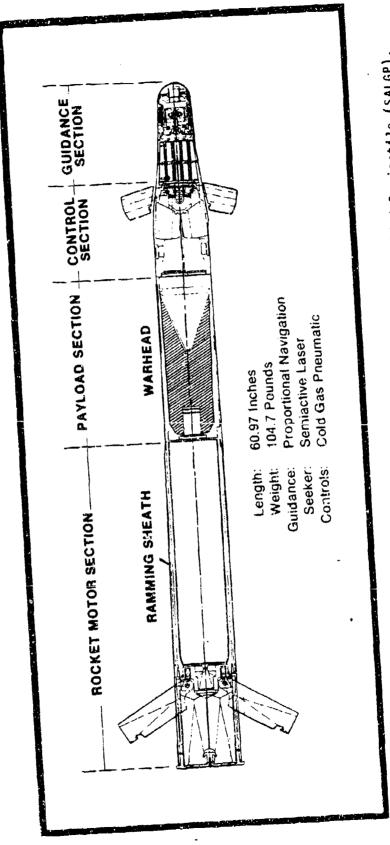


Figure 1.2 U.S. Navy 5"/54 Semi Active Laser Guided Projectile (SALGP).

section area of the stream tube captured by the inlet of the projectile. Stations 1 and 2 identify the diffuser. Station 1 itself is at the throat of the diffuser, but sub-station 1C is after the conical wave; sub-station 11 and S1 are ahead of the normal shock wave, located at the throat, or at the actual place, respectively; sub-stations 12 and S2 are as above, but behind the normal shock wave. Stations 3 and 4 refer to the entrance and to the exit of the fuel grain within the combustor, respectively. Note that both A_3 and A_4 increase with time as fuel burns. Station 5 and 6 belong to the nozzle's throat and to the exit of the nozzle, respectively.

1.3 Data

1.3.1 Dimensions

In order to be compatible with the Navy's 5 inch, 54 caliber,
Mark 46 gun mount, as modified for gun launched guided projectiles
(Figure 1.2), a set of requirements were adapted initially. These were:

- a. External shape of existing 5" guided SAL projectile
- b. Length 60.97"
- c. Length of combustion chamber 23"
- d. Total weight 104.7 lb.
- e. Muzzle velocity 2500 ft/sec.

Typical values for the internal areas in the ramjet within the projectile are (units - sq. in.):

Ar	A _C	A ₁	A ₂	A ₃	A ₅	^A 6
19.3	5.2	2.6	4.3	8.2	7.5	13.1

Refer to Figure 1.1 for definition of the areas. A_r is a reference area. For typical flight Mach number of: $M_0 = 3$, the appropriate Mach numbers at the main stations are typically:

M _{1C}	M ₁₁	M ₁₂	^M 2	8	^M 5	^M 6
2.2	2.1	0.56	0.3	0.1	1	

1.3.2 Combustion Process

Some of the losses in the total pressure were taken to be constant. These are:

- a. Inlet boundary layer losses (π'_{n} ; typically = 0.93).
- b. Subsonic diffuser recovery (π "_D; typically = 0.93).
- c. Nozzle losses (π_n ; typically = 0.96).

These values are typical and are not expected to vary too much.

All the other losses in total pressure, which are dominant to the projectile performance, were calculated. These are:

- a. Conical shock wave losses (π_C) .
- b. Normal shock losses $(\pi_{t,\varsigma})$.
- c. Losses due to expansion into the combustion chamber (π_p) .
- d. Heat losses in the combustion chamber (π_h) .

See section A 1.4.2 for definition of various π . Combustion efficiency was taken constant: η_{T} = 0.90

Air heat capacity ratio was also taken constant: $\gamma_{\rm d}$ = 1.4; however, the value for the gas heat capacities ratio of the combustion products ($\gamma_{\rm f}$) was calculated from thermodynamic data for Hydroxy Terminated Polybutadiene, HTPB, burned in air [8]. The stoichiometric chemical reaction of HTPB burning with oxygen is as follows:

$$4 C_{73}H_{103}O_1 + 393 O_2 + 292 CO_2 + 206 H_2O$$
 (1.3.1)

1.3.3 Trajectory

In the trajectory part of the program, the various drag coefficients were calculated. Those are:

a. Cowl drag coefficient (C_{DN}), [9-12].

- b. Skin drag coefficient (C_{DS}), [13-15].
- c. Wing (or fin) wave drag coefficient (C_{DWW}), [16 20].
- d. Wing (or fin) friction drag coefficient (C_{DWF}), [13, 19]. Base drag [13, 21-23] is assumed to be negligible due to the jet fr π ramjet nozzle.

The model, which was chosen to calculate the cowl (nose) drag coefficient, was based on a theoretical development done by T. H. Gawain [9]. The modified program (AERO) is listed in Appendix G. However, program AERO as it is, appears to be too long to be used directly in the main program (TRAJET). Therefore, best fit curves for calculated results from AERO were used in TRAJET.

Skin drag coefficients were calculated for either laminar or turbulent flows. The same routine was also used to calculate wing or fin friction drag coefficients. To calculate the wing wave drag coefficients, a psuedo 3-dimensional model was developed.

The program also has an option to calculate a trajectory of a projectile without propulsion. In this case, the drag coefficients which are calculated are:

- a. Nose drag coefficient (a different model than the above).
- b. Base dray coefficient
- c. Skin drag coefficient (as above).

1.3.4 Air Defense Scenario

In the air defense scenario, the program takes into account only cases in which the projectile exceeds a Mach number of at least 1.8. This value of minimum Mach number (XM_D) can easily be changed.

1.4 Results

Each section of the program was developed, tested and run separately. The ramjet part was first run without the trajectory part using

constant altitude (Typically - 10,000 ft). The same was done with the trajectory part using vacuum case, thrust-equal-drag flight, or constant thrust case. The final version was programmed to give the following optional printings:

- a. Loop on all possible values of A_0/A_r and A_5/A_r and print summary tables only.
- b. Print detailed, time dependent, tables for any specific area ratio chosen:
 - Results from combustion process (file name: CMB D)
 - Results from trajectory process (file name: TRJ D)
 - Various drag coefficients (file name: DRG D)
- c. Detailed print of every step during the calculation, for checkup.
- d. Variation of the above:

Detailed print of cases that were found not to be suitable:

- Reasons only
- Full detailed parameters
- Loop on Mach numbers, also (output of subroutine CALCM)

2. TYPICAL RESULTS

Figure 2.1 presents the dependence of the fuel specific impulse ($I_{\rm Sp}$, in sec.) of the ramjet on the projectile Mach number at various altitudes. It appears that the 5"/54 ramjet has a capability to produce fuel specific impulse in the order of 400 - 900 sec., depending mostly on the flight altitude. The dependence of $I_{\rm SD}$ on the flight Mach number is weak.

Figures 2.2 and 2.3 present the dependence of the thrust coefficient (C_f) on the internal area ratios A_0/A_r and A_5/A_r . In figure 2.2, the change of C_f with altitude and with Mach number is also presented. The thrust coefficient (C_f) varies in the range of 0.3±0.1 while A_0/A_r changes from 0.25 to 0.40 and A_5/A_r changes from 0.42 to 0.26.

The correlation between the fuel specific impulse (I_{sp}) and the thrust coefficient (C_f) is presented in figures 2.4 and 2.5. In both figures, a Mach number of M_0 = 3.0 was selected. In figure 2.4, the correlation was checked at various altitudes and at various A_0/A_5 area ratios. In figure 2.5, various internal area ratios (A_0/A_r , A_5/A_r) are presented.

More detailed results are presented in Appendix H. The dependence of the projectile performance on the other internal area ratios $(A_1/A_0, A_2/A_0, A_3/A_r)$ was also checked. Some typical results are presented in that Appendix.

An altitude vs range dependence for various elevation angles is presented in figure 2.5. A range of over 80 km can be achieved with the ramjet operation, compared to only slightly more than 20 km achieved by the conventional projectile. A low-altitude launch (in this figure, an elevation angle of 15° was selected) is also presented reaching a range of over 30 km with the ramjet operation. The high elevation angles are mostly used in air-defense scenario. The drag of the projectile when the ramjet is not operating, for example,

after burnout, was not determined. The computer program does not account for the drag increase due to the ramjet not operating. Consequently some of the trajectory curves in figure 2.6 are in error. However, for trajectories at low gun elevation, the ramjet burns all the way to splash. These trajectories are accurate. For all trajectories, the curves are accurate to the point of ramjet burnout. The trajectories of interest to air defense are accurately calculated. Trajectory of thrust-equal-drag (vacuum) case is shown for comparison.

Results for air defense scenario are presented in figure 2.7. Only ranges where the projectile Mach number exceeds at least 1.8 where considered. The area ratios where chosen as specified in the figure. The two cowl angles, shown in figure 3.1 were 20° and 9.5° respectively. The gun elevation angle was varied from 7° to 80°. The change of atmospheric conditions with the altitude was taken into account. In table 2.1, some typical results for "Surface-to-Surface Mission" are presented.

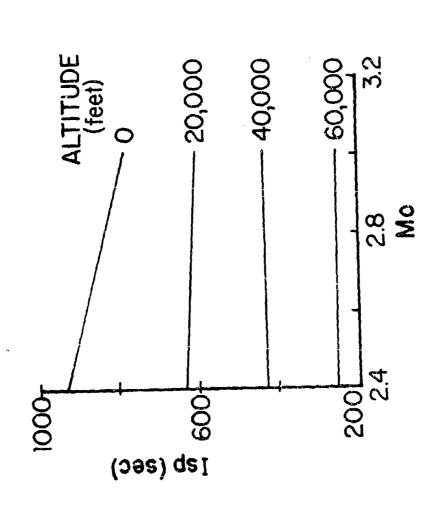


Figure 2.1 Solid Fuel Ramjet: Dependence of Fuel Specific Impulse $(\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{Sp}})$ Conditions: $A_0/A_r=0.25$, $A_1/A_0=0.47$, $A_2/A_0=0.827$ $A_3/A_r=0.427$, $A_5/A_r=0.28$, $A_6/A_r=1$, $\theta=45^{\circ}$, t=0on Flight Mach Number at Various Altitudes

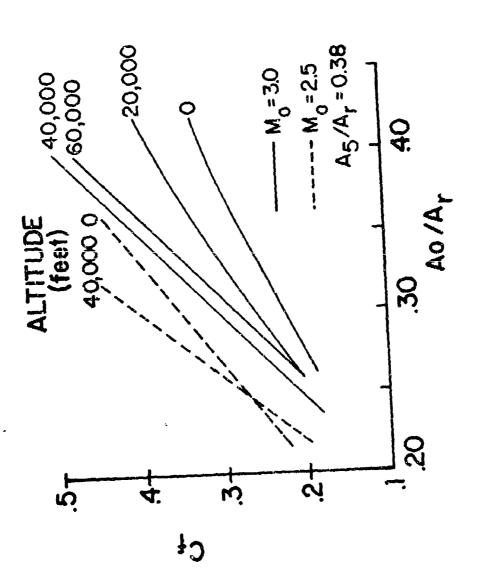


Figure 2.2 SFRJ: Dependence of Thrust Coefficient on Internal Area Ratio (A_Q/A_r) at Various Altitudes

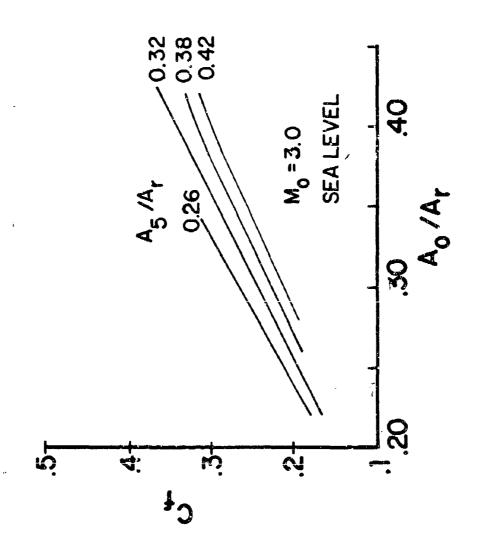


Figure 2.3 SFRJ: Dependence of Thrust Coefficient on Inlet and on Nozzle Area Ratios

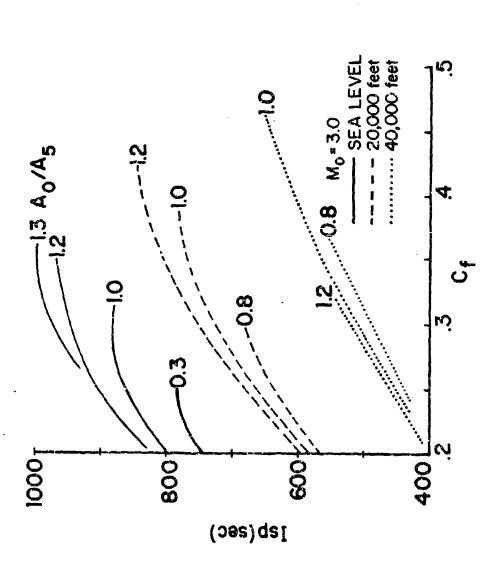


Figure 2.4 SFRJ: Dependence of Fuel Specific Impulse $(\mathbf{I}_{\frac{1}{2},\hat{\mathbf{r}}})$ on Thrust Coefficient at Various Altitudes

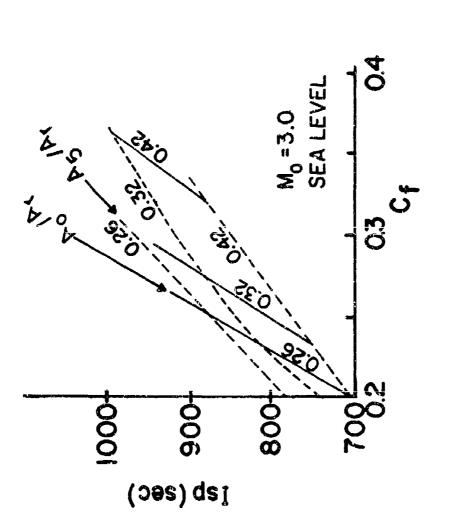
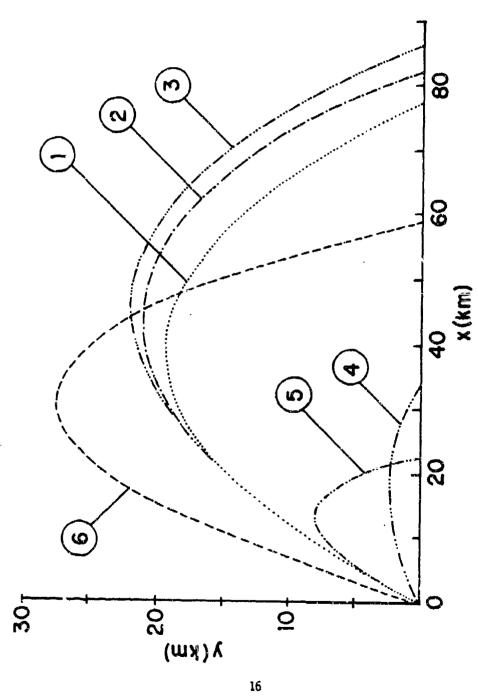
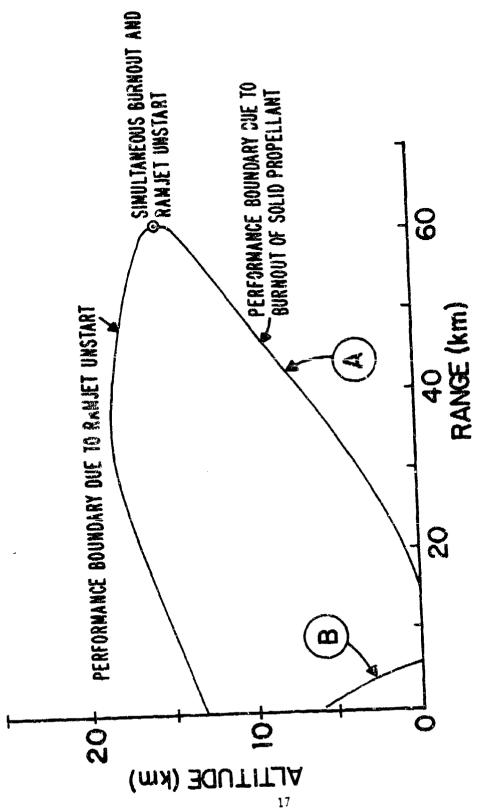


Figure 2.5 SFRJ: Dependence of Fuel Specific Impulse ${\rm (I_{Sp})}$ on Thrust Coefficient at Various Internal Area Ratios



① Thrust-Equal Drag (Vacuum);② SFRJ, $\theta=45^{\circ}$: $A_0/A_r=0.28$, $A_1/A_0=0.42$, $A_2/A_0=0.827$, $A_3/A_r=0.426$, $A_5/A_r=0.26$, $A_6/A_r=1$;③ As in (3), but: $\theta=15^{\circ}$;⑤ Projectile Figure 2.6 Comparison of Trajectory of SFRJ with Conventional Projectile at Various Conditions: without Propulsion, 0=45°; (6) As in (3), but: 0=60°, A₀/A_F=0.25



Figurc 2.7 Solid Fuel Ramjet Propelled 5"/54 Projectile: Air Defense Mission

Ramjet: $A_0/A_r^{*}0.25$, $A_1/A_0^{*}0.47$, $A_2/A_0^{*}0.887$, $A_3/A_r^{*}0.426$, $A_5/A_r^{*}0.26$, $A_6/A_r^{*}1$. { $M_0(Min)=1.8$ }

(B) Projectile Without Propulsion; Mach = 1.8 Boundary

TABLE 2.1

Solid Fuel Ramjet Propelled 5"/54 Projectile
Surface-to-Surface Mission
Ranges (km) vs Gun Elevation Angles

Ele Ang	vation le	7°	25°	45"	65°	80°
a.	Ramjet ⁽¹⁾	15.6	49.9	80.3	15.9	5.6
b.	Projectile Without Propulsion	9.2	17.5	20.2	16.3	7.6

Note: 1. Area ratios as in Figure 2.7

Discussions

Looking back at figure 2.1, the dependence of $I_{\rm SD}$ on altitude and on Mach number should be explained. We shall do that by using the equations described in Appendix A.

From equations: (1.4.9a), (1.4.12), (1.4.16)

together with equations: (1.1.1), (1.1.2), (1.1.3)

one obtains:

$$I_{sp} = C_f \times X_3$$

$$X_3 = k_3 P_0^{0.4} M_0^{1.4}$$
(3.1)
(3.2)

(3.2)where:

 $C_F = X_2 - K_2$ and: (3.3)

where: (3.4)

 $X_2 = k_1 M_0^{-2} [X_1 - 1]$ $X_1 = k_4 M_0 [1 + k_5 (P_0 M_0)]^{-0.4}$ (3.5)

The parameters k_1 to k_5 are functions of the various area ratios, the temperature of air (T_0) , the heat capacity ratio of air (γ_a) and the perfect gas constant (R_a) . These parameters are assumed to be constants in discussing the influence of the change in altitude and in Mach number on the value of I_{Sp} . The altitude dependence is mainly due to change in atmospheric pressure (P_0) . In the conditions chosen for figure 2.1, the dependence of I_{sp} on pressure is approximately $P_0^{0.4}$ at M_0 =3. That means that, in the region mentioned, $\boldsymbol{I}_{\text{SD}}$ pressure dependence is mostly due to change of X_3 (equations 3.1 & 3.2). From the same equations, the Mach number dependence of I_{sp} can also be explained. At high altitude, the change of $X_3^-(M_0^{-1.41})$ is very close to the C_f dependence on Mach number $(M_0^{-1.3})$ and therefore I_{sp} is almost constant while changing M_0 . On the other hand, at sea level, the change in $X_3(M_0^{-1.35})$ is smaller than that of $C_f(M_0^{-2.14})$ and therefore I_{sp} changes with M_0 as shown in figure 2.1.

Figures 2.2 - 2.5 present similar dependences of the ramjet performance, and can well be understood using the same equations.

Testing these results, together with those presented in Appendix H, the design of the ramjet internal area ratios can be completed. The results are listed in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Ramjet Design

Dimensions:

External diameter = 5"

Total length = 60.97"

Total weight = 104.7 lb (47.5 kg)

Area Ratios:

 A_0/A_r A_1/A_0 A_2/A_0 A_3/A_r A_5/A_r A_6/A_1 0.25 0.47 0.887 0.426 0.26 1

Reference Area:

 $A_r = 19.3 \text{ sq. in. } (124.5 \text{ cm}^2)$

Combustor

Solid fuel: Hydroxy Terminated Polybutadiene (HTPB).

Fuel weight: 3 kg

Fuel density: 971.56 kg/m³

Fuel specific impulse (I_{sp}) : 400 - 900 sec.

Booster

Booster weight: 2 kg

Booster density: 1650 kg/m³

Booster specific impulse (I_{Sp}): 240 **sec**

Performance

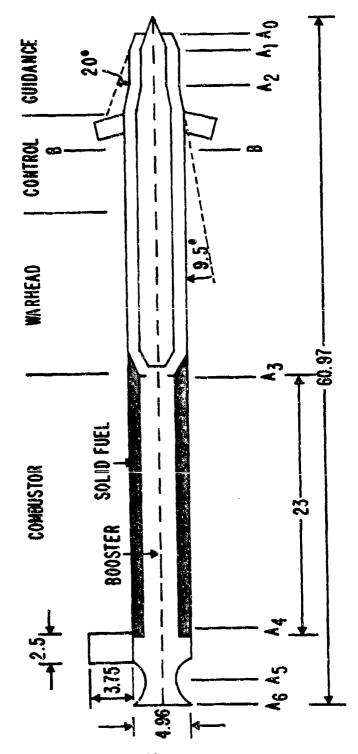
Muzzle velocity: 762 m/sec

Velocity after booster: 863 m/sec

Thrust Coefficient (C_f): 0.2 - 0.4

In figures 3.1 - 3.4, the designed ramjet concept is presented. The guidance and the control sections as well as the warhead were not redesigned. The location of the tailfin is described in figures 3.3 - 3.4 [White,24]. The configuration of the solid fuel ramjet presented here, is in accordance with the design of the liquid fuel ramjet done previously by Brown [5]. The new design is also in agreement with the Navy's requirement to be compatible with its 5"/54 Mark 46 gun mount, as modified for gun launched guided projectiles.

Figure 2.6 presents a full-range comparison of the SFRJ 5"/54 projectile performance with that of the conventional projectile. The improvement in performance of the ramjet-propelled, guided projectile is very significant. The extended range of the ramjet concept can be used in a "Surface-to-Surface Mission" (Table 2.1). The main improvement of the ramjet concept might be in an "Air-Defense Mission" (figure 2.7). A minimum Mach number of $M_0 = 1.8$ was assumed for both the ramjet concept and the conventional projectile. At lower altitudes, the projectile is limited by burn-out of the fuel. At higher altitudes, the performance boundary is due to ramjet unstart. The conventional projectile is limited by the Mach number decay to values less than 1.8. It is self-evident that the ramjet concept provides significant improvement, and, therefore, has significant ASMD Capability.



Des ign Solid Fuel Ramjet Propelled 5"/54 Projectile: Figure 3.1

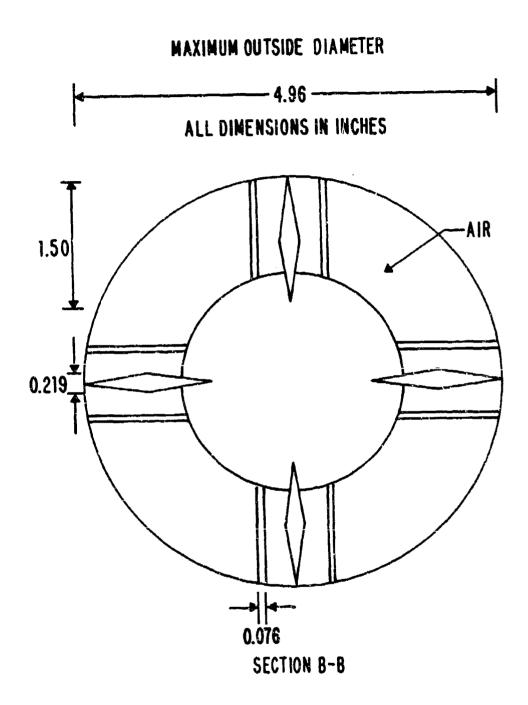


Figure 3.2 Solid Fuel Ramjet Propelled 5"/54 Projectile: Design, Section B-B

Figure 3.3 Aft Body Fin Design [24]

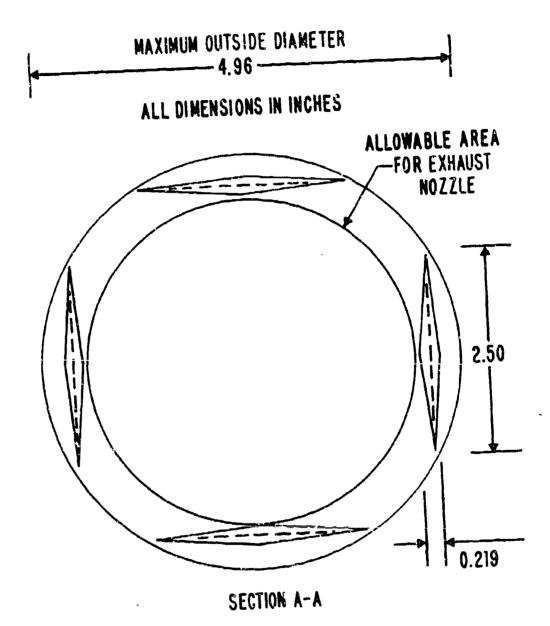


Figure 3.4 Aft Body Fin Design: Section A-A [24]

4. Conclusion

Based on the computer model discussed above, the ramjet-propelled, guided projectile provides significant improvement over the conventional projectile. The fue! specific impulse of the SFRJ is in the order of 600 ±200 sec, depending mainly on the altitude of the projectile. The appropriate value of the rocket is only 300 sec. The thrust coefficient varies from 0.2 to 0.4, depending on the atmospheric conditions (altitude) and on the geometry of the projectile (internal areas). Therefore, the ramjet-propelled, guided projectile reaches a range of about 80 km compared to range of slightly more than 20 km in the conventional projectile. The improvement of the ramjet concept might be in both "Surface-to-Surface Mission" and in "Air-Defense Mission". It provides an ASMD weapon which is complementary to guided missiles.

More work is required to design an optical system incorporated into the inlet. For satisfactory ramjet performance at the flight Mach numbers, the lens must be a conical shape.

Appendix A: SOLID FUEL RAMJET: EQUATIONS

Al. Combustion

Al.1 Computation of fuel - regression rate, weight rate of burning fuel, and fuel - air ratio

Define G as the weight flow rate of air per unit through the entrance port to the combustor; see figure 1.1. Hence G is given by:

$$G = \frac{\dot{W}_a}{A_3} \tag{1.1.1}$$

and has dimensions of $lb/sec.in^2$. The simple form of the regression rate of a solid fuel, r, is given by:

$$r = aG^n \qquad (1.1.2)$$

Where a and n are empirically determined constants. The dimensions for frame in/sec. Knowledge of the temperature dependence of the regression rate will allow the use of a more accurate model instead of equation (1.1.2).

The weight of fuel burned per unit of time is as follows:

$$W_{f} = \rho_{f} r_{\pi} 0_{3} L_{3}$$
 (1.1.3)

Where ρ_f is the density of the fuel in $1b/in^3$, D_3 is the inside diameter of the fuel grain. Note that D_3 increases as the fuel burns. The length of fuel grain is L_3 inches. For the case of HTPB, the value of 0.0351 $1b/in^3$ was taken. In an actual solid fuel ramjet, r varies along the grain; r is largest in the region immediately downstream of the entrance port of the combustor. However, for the ramjet model developed here, the value of r is assumed to be constant along the grain. Consequently:

$$D_3 \approx D_{30} + 2 \int_0^t r dt$$
 (1.1.4)

The integral form for the change in grain internal diams \sim is used since r may vary with time. The initial grain inside diameter is D₃₀ inches, and the inside area for fuel grain as a function of time can be written as:

$$A_3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \left[\sqrt{\frac{4}{\pi}} A_{30} + 2 \int_0^t r dt \right]^2$$
 (1.1.5)

By definition, the fuel - air ratio is:

$$f = \frac{W_f}{W_a} \tag{1.1.6}$$

The value for W_a is obtained from weight flow through the inlet, and the value for W_f is calculated using equation (1.1.3). The total mass flow through the nozzle is given by:

$$W_T = W_f + W_a = W_a(1 + f)$$
 (1.1.7)

For HTPB burning in air, the stoichiometric value for f is 0.0728; high combustion efficiency is difficult when f is less than 0.025.

Al.2 Computation of Combustion Exit Condition

Combustor exit conditions are specified by four quantities as follows: stagnation temperature, T_{T4} , 0_R ; stagnation pressure, P_{T4} , psi; ratio of heat capacities, γ_f ; and gas constant, R_f , $in/0_R$. In the computer program, the appropriate mks units are used, i.e. 0_K , kg/ $\frac{\pi}{2}$, m/ 0_K , respectively. To determine the exit conditions, two input quantities are needed. These are fuel – air ratio and stagnation temperature at the combustor inlet, T_{T0} . Note that $T_{T3} = T_{T0}$ has been assumed.

From the thermodynamic data for HTPB burning in air, one determines $T_{T4}(th)$, γ_f , R_f . The symbol $T_{T4}(th)$ is a theoretical temperature which results from 100% combustion efficiency. Introducing the definition of combustion efficiency yields:

$$T_{T4} = \begin{bmatrix} r_{T} & T_{T4}(th) - T_{T0} \end{bmatrix} + T_{T0}$$
 (1.2.1)

As discussed previously, a constant value of n_{T} equal to 0.9 has been assumed.

The value for p_{T4} is calculated based on one-dimensional, choked nozzle flow. A certain value of p_{T4} is required to force a certain weight flow, W_T , through the nozzle. Assume that γ_f remains fixed through the nozzle. Define a function of γ_f as:

$$r = \sqrt{\gamma_f} \left[\frac{2}{\gamma_{f+1}} \right]^{(\gamma_f + 1)/[2(\gamma_f - 1)]}$$
 (1.2.2)

Define a characteristic nozzle velocity,

c*, m/sec:

$$c^{\star} = \frac{\sqrt{g} R_{f} T_{f4}}{\Gamma}$$
 (1.2.3)

where g is the acceleration of gravity and has value of 9.807 m/sec^2 . The required value for p_{T4} is given by:

$$p_{T4} = \frac{W_T c^*}{gA_5}$$
 (1.2.4)

The decrease of flight stagnation pressure, p_{T0} , by inlet and combustor losses must not be too large. If the inlet and combustor do not provide the required p_{T4} , the inlet will unstart and W_a will decrease.

Al.3 Computation of Nozzle Exit Conditions

The relation between the area ratios and the Mach number is well known by the formula:

$$\frac{A_5}{A_6} = M_6 \left\{ \frac{(\gamma_f + 1)/2}{1 + \frac{\gamma_f - 1}{2}} M_6^2 \right\}^{(\gamma_f + 1)/[2(\gamma_f - 1)]}$$
(1.3.1)

 A_5 , A_6 are the areas at the throat and at the exit of the nozzle, respectively. Knowing γ_f , the exit Mach number (M_6) can be calculated for any nozzle area ratio (A_5/A_6) . This indirect calculation is done in subroutine CALCM, using Newton - Raphson's iteration routine. The total pressure at the exit of the nozzle (p_{T_6}) is defined by:

$$p_{T6} = p_{T4} - \pi_n$$
 (1.3.2)

where the total pressure at the exit of the combustor (p_{T4}) was calculated previously (e.g. 1.2.4).

Knowing the total pressure at the exit of the nozzle (p_{T6}) and the Mach number at this point (M_6) , the exit pressure (p_6) can be calculated:

$$p_6 = p_{T6} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma_f^{-1}}{2} M_6^2 \right)^{-\gamma_f/(\gamma_f^{-1})}$$
 (1.3.3)

Al.4 Computation of Thrust and Thrust Coefficient

Al.4.1 Thrust Coefficient
$$(C_f)$$

The thrust of the engine is the net rate of change in momentum at a steady state condition, and is given by:

$$F = p_6 A_6 + m_6 U_0 - p_0 A_0 - m U_0 - p_0 (A_4 - A_0) + p_0 (A_4 - A_6)$$
$$= p_6 A_6 + m_6 U_6 - p_0 A_6 - m_0 U_0 \qquad (1.4.1)$$

where \mathbf{U}_0 , \mathbf{U}_6 , \mathbf{m}_0 , \mathbf{m}_6 are the velocities and mass flow at the inlet entrance and at the nozzle exit, respectively.

From the continuity equation, the following relation arrives:

$$mU = \rho U^2 A$$
 (1.4.2)

Substituting for the density (ρ) from the perfect gas equation of state:

$$\rho = \frac{p}{RT} \qquad (1.4.3)$$

gives:

$$mU = \frac{p}{RT} \cdot U^2 A$$
 (1.4.4)

From the definition of Mach number and speed of sound:

$$U^2 = M^2 a^2$$
; $a^2 = \gamma RT$ (1.4.5)

Therefore:

$$mU = \frac{P}{RT}M^2\gamma RTA$$

$$mU = pM^2 \gamma A$$
 (1.4.7)

Substituting (1.4.7) into (1.4.1) gives:

$$F = p_6 A_6 (1 + \gamma_f M_6^2) - p_0 A_0 (\frac{A_6}{A_0} + \gamma_a M_0^2)$$
 (1.4.8)

The thrust coefficient is defined

$$c_f = \frac{F}{q_0 A_r} \tag{1.4.9}$$

where:

$$q_0 = \frac{1}{2}\rho_0 U_0^2 = \frac{1}{2}\gamma_a p_0 M_0^2 \tag{1.4.10}$$

Combining equation (1.4.9) and 1.4.10) gives:

$$c_f = \frac{F}{\frac{\gamma_a}{2} p_0 M_0^2 A_r}$$
 (1.4.11)

Substituting for the thrust from equation (1.4.8) turns equation (1.4.11)

into:

$$c_{f} = \frac{2A_{6}/A_{r}}{\gamma_{a}M_{0}^{2}} \left[\frac{p_{T6}/p_{0}}{p_{T6}/p_{6}} \left(1 + \gamma_{f}M_{6}^{2}\right) - 1 \right] - \frac{2A_{0}}{A_{r}}$$
 (1.4.12)

Al.4.2 Pressure Losses

The pressure ratios in the above formula:

can be substituted by a function of pressure losses across the ramjet:

$$\frac{p_{T6}}{p_0} = \frac{p_{T6}}{p_{T4}} \frac{p_{T4}}{p_{T3}} \frac{p_{T3}}{p_{T2}} \frac{p_{T0}}{p_{T0}}$$
(1.4.13)

We define the pressure losses as follows:

$$\frac{p_{76}}{p_{74}} = \pi_n = \text{Nozzle losses}$$

$$\frac{P_{T4}}{P_{T3}} = \pi_{h} = Rayleigh flow losses$$

$$\frac{p_{T3}}{p_{T2}} = \pi_e = Combustor expansion losses$$

$$\frac{p_{T2}}{p_{T0}} = \pi_D = Inlet losses = (conical wave loss)*(boundary layer loss)*$$

(normal shock loss)(subsonic diffuser recovery) = $\pi_C \pi_D ' \pi_{NS} \pi_D ''$ Therefore:

$$\frac{p_{T6}}{p_0} = \pi_0 \pi_h \pi_e \pi_C \pi_D' \pi_{NS} \pi_D'' \frac{p_{T0}}{p_0} = \begin{bmatrix} \pi(\pi_i) \\ i = losses \end{bmatrix} \frac{p_{T0}}{p_0}$$
 (1.4.14)

Finally, substituting for total pressure ratios
$$(p_{T0}/p_0; p_{T6}/p_6)$$
 gives:
$$\frac{p_{T6}/p_0}{p_{T6}/p_6} = \left[\frac{lt(\pi_i)}{i=losses}\right] \frac{\left[1 + \frac{\gamma_a - 1}{2} M_0^2\right]^{\gamma_a/(\gamma_a - 1)}}{\left[1 + \frac{\gamma_f - 1}{2} M_6^2\right]^{\gamma_f/(\gamma_f - 1)}}$$
(1.4.15)

This relation can be used in equation (1.4.12) which calculates the thrust coefficient of the system.

Al.4.3 Computation of Thrust

The thrust can easily be calculated from the thrust coefficient, using eq. (1.4.9):

$$F = C_f q_0 A_r$$
 (1.4.9a)

The dimensions of F are Newtons (after multiplying eq. (1.4.9a) by the acceleration of gravity, g). The fuel specific impulse, $I_{\rm sp}$, in N/kg/sec, is defined by:

$$I_{SD} = F/W_f \tag{1.4.16}$$

The specific fuel consumption, SFC, in kg/hour/N is given by:

SFC =
$$3600/I_{sp}$$
 (1.4.17)

Ramjet performance is specified in terms of the performance parameters $\mathbf{C_f},~\mathbf{F},~\mathbf{I_{sp}}$ and SFC.

A2. Check for Choked Nozzle

The total pressure at the throat of the nozzle is given by:

$$p_{T5} = p_{T4} \sqrt{\pi_n}$$
 (2.1)

Again, p_{T4} , is the total pressure at the exit of the combustor, and is calculated by eq. (1.2.4). π_n is the nozzle loss. It follows that:

calculated by eq. (1.2.4).
$$\pi_n$$
 is the nozzle loss.

$$p_5 = p_{T5} \left(\frac{2}{Y_f}\right)^{\gamma} f^{/(\gamma} f^{+1)} \qquad (2.2)$$

The pressure at the throat of the nozzle (p_5) should be equal or greater than the atmosperic pressure (p_0) .

$$\mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{5}} \geq \mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{0}} \tag{2.3}$$

When inequality (2.3) is satisfied, the nozzle is choked.

A3. Heat Losses at the Combustor

A3.1 Mach Number

a. Continuity

At the combustion chamber, fuel is added and the continuity equation is:

$$\rho_3 U_3 A_3 (1 + f/a) = \rho_4 U_4 A_4$$
 (3.1.1)

where A_3 and A_4 refer to the entrance and to the exit of the combustor, respectively. By assuming that $A_3 = A_4$, the continuity equation (eq. 3.1.1) can be written as follows:

$$\frac{\rho_3}{\rho_4} (1 + f/a) = \frac{U_4}{U_3}$$
 (3.1.2)

Replacing the velocities (U_3 and U_4) by the appropriate Mach numbers (eq. 1.4.5), turns eq. (3.1.3) into:

$$\frac{\rho_3}{\rho_4}(1 + f/a) = \binom{M_4}{M_3} \sqrt{\frac{T_4 + f}{T_3 + R_4}}$$
 (3.1.3)

Where \mathbf{R}_{a} , \mathbf{R}_{f} are the gas constants of air and of the combustion products, respectively. Hence:

$$\left(\frac{M_3}{M_4}\right) = \left(\frac{\rho_4}{\rho_3}\right) \left(\frac{\tau_4}{\tau_3}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{\gamma_f R_f}{\gamma_a R_a}\right) \left(\frac{1}{1 + f/a}\right)$$
(3.7.4)

b. Momentum

Applying the conservation law of momentum to the discussed problem:

$$p_3 + \rho_3 U_3^2 = p_4 + \rho_4 U_4^2$$
 (3.1.5)

From the definition of Mach number (eq. 1.4.5) and the perfect gas equation of state (eq. 1.4.3):

$$p_i U_i^2 = \gamma_i p_i M_i^2$$
 (3.1.6)

Substituting equation (3.1.6) in equation (3.1.5):

$$\frac{p_4}{p_3} = \frac{1 + \gamma_a M_3^2}{1 + \gamma_f M_4^2}$$
 (3.1.7)

Again, from the perfect gas equation of state:

$$\frac{\rho_4}{\rho_3} = \left(\frac{\rho_4}{\rho_3}\right) \left(\frac{T_4}{T_3}\right) \tag{3.1.8}$$

Substitution of (3.1.8) into (3.1.7):

$$\binom{\rho_4}{\rho_3} = \binom{\frac{\tau_3}{\tau_4}}{\binom{1+\gamma_4M_3^2}{1+\gamma_5M_4^2}}$$
 (3.1.9)

Substituting (eq. 3.1.9) turns equation (3.1.4) into:

Replacing the temperatures T_3 and T_4 by the appropriate total temperatures:

$$T_{i} = T_{T_{i}} / \left(1 + \frac{Y_{i}-1}{2} M_{i}^{2}\right)$$

and assuming that the change in total temperature up to the entrance of the combustor, is negligible $(T_{T0} = T_{T3})$, one obtains:

c. Solution

The Mach number at the exit of the combustor (M_4) can be solved knowing the conditions at the throat of the nozzle:

$$\frac{A_{5}}{A_{6}} = M_{4} \left\{ \frac{(\gamma_{f} + 1)/2}{1 + \frac{\gamma_{f} - 1}{2} M_{4}^{2}} \right\} \frac{(\gamma_{f} + 1)/[2(\gamma_{f} - 1)]}{(3.1.12)}$$

The computation is again indirect, using subroutine CALCM. Knowing M_4 , Equation (3.1.11) is used to compute M_3 . The solution is received by iteration. As first approximation, M_3 can be solved from the following equation:

$$\frac{1}{M_3} \left(1 + \gamma_a M_3^2 \right) = B \tag{3.1.11a}$$

where:
$$B = \left(\frac{1 + \gamma_f M_4^2}{M_4}\right) \left(\frac{\tau_{T4}}{\tau_{T0}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{\gamma_a R_a}{\gamma_f R_f}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1 + f/a) \qquad (3.1.13)$$

consequentTy:

$$M_{3N} = \frac{+B - \sqrt{B^2 - 4\gamma_3}}{2\gamma_3}$$
(3.1.14)

The subscript N shows that the computation was made from the nozzle

direction. Now, B is changed to be:

$$B = B \left\{ \frac{1 + \frac{Y_{a}^{-1} M_{3}^{2}}{2 M_{4}^{2}} \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\left(3.1.15\right)$$

This expression is consistent with equation (3.1.11). Substituting back into (eq. 3.1.14) gives an improved value for M_3 . This procedure can be repeated several times, but it was found that even after two interations, the value received for M_{3N} is accurate enough, due to the small change in B resulting from (eq. 3.1.15).

A3.2. Total Pressure

By definition:

$$\frac{p_{Ti}}{p_i} = \left\{1 + \frac{\gamma_i - 1}{2} M_i^2\right\}^{\gamma_f / (\gamma_f - 1)}$$
(3.2.1)

Consequently:

$$\frac{p_{T3}}{p_{T4}} = \frac{p_3}{p_4} \left\{ \frac{\left[1 + \frac{\gamma_a^{-1}}{2} M_3^2\right]^{\gamma_a/(\gamma_a^{+1})}}{\left[1 + \frac{\gamma_f^{-1}}{2} M_4^2\right]^{\gamma_f/(\gamma_f^{+1})}} \right\}$$
(3.2.2)

Substituting for (p_3/p_4) from equation (3.1.7) results:

$$p_{T3N} = p_{T4} \left\{ \frac{1 + \gamma_f M_4^2}{1 + \gamma_a M_3^2} \right\} \left[\frac{1 + \frac{\gamma_a - 1}{2} M_3^2}{1 + \frac{\gamma_f - 1}{2} M_4^2} \right] \frac{\gamma_a / (\gamma_a + 1)}{\gamma_f / (\gamma_f + 1)}$$
(3.2.3)

Where the subscript N was defined previously.

A4. Computation of Mach Number and of Total Pressure at the Various Stations of the Inlet

A4.1 Initial Conditions

In the previous sections (Al - A3) the pressure conditions at the combustor and at the nozzle region were calculated. Here, the pressure conditions at the inlet will be calculated independently. Knowing the total pressure conditions at the various stations of the inlet will allow the creck of whether the inlet can supply the amount of air needed by the combustor. As will be seen afterwards, this check will also allow to specify the location of the normal shock wave at the inlet.

Assuming that the static pressure (p_0) , the static temperature (Γ_0) and the flight Mach number (M_0) are known from the trajectory part of the program, the total pressure and the total temperature can be calculated:

$$p_{TO} = p_0 \left[1 + \frac{\gamma_a - 1}{2} M_0^2\right]^{\gamma_a / (\gamma_a - 1)}$$
 (4.1.1)

$$T_{T0} = T_0 \left[1 + \frac{\gamma_a^{-1}}{2} M_0^2\right]$$
 (4.1.2)

The weight flow through the inlet is given by:

$$W_a = \rho_0 U_0 A_0 \left(\frac{A_C}{A_0}\right)$$
 (4.1.3)

Usually, when flight Mach number is equal or greater than the inlet design Mach number, the value for $A_{\rm C}/A_{\rm O}$ is unity. But for flight Mach number less than design Mach number, $A_{\rm C}/A_{\rm O}$ becomes less than 1.0. A value of 0.9 was selected as a constant value for $A_{\rm C}/A_{\rm O}$. The additive drag due to $A_{\rm C}/A_{\rm O} < 1$ was ignored.

A4.2 Conical Shock Wave Loss

In this section, the conical shock wave loss will be computed; the calculation results include the total pressure, Mach number and area behind the conical wave (p_{T1C} , M_{1C} , A_{1C} , respectively).

A4.2.1 Pressure

The pressure coefficient can be defined as follows:

$$c_{p} = \frac{p_{1}c^{-p_{0}}}{\frac{\gamma_{a}}{2}} \frac{p_{0} M_{0}^{2}}{p_{0} M_{0}}$$
 (4.2.1)

For a cone, the pressure coefficient (C_p) can approximately be formulated as:

$$c_p = \left[0.083 + \frac{0.096}{N_0^2}\right] \left(\frac{\alpha}{10}\right)^{1.69}$$
 (4.2.2)

where α is the cone half angle. The difference in pressure on surface and behind shock wave is ignored in this model.

Knowing C_p , the pressure ratio (p_{1c}/p_0) can be calculated (4.2.1)

$$\frac{p_{1C}}{p_{0}} = 1 + C_{p} \frac{\gamma_{a}}{2} M_{0}^{2}$$
 (4.2.1a)

The same pressure ratio, is also related to the Mach number, normal to the conical shock wave (M_n) . Using (eq. 2.48a) in ref. [16], one can get:

$$\frac{p_{1C}}{p_0} = 1 + \frac{2\gamma_a}{\gamma_a + 1} \left(\frac{M_0^2 - 1}{N_0^2} \right)$$
 (4.2.3)

Knowing (p_{1C}/p_0) from equation (4.2.1a), M_n can be calculated from equation (4.2.3):

$$M_{n} = \left[1 + \left(\frac{p_{1C}}{p_{0}} - 1\right) \frac{\gamma_{a}^{+1}}{2\gamma_{a}}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
 (4.2.3a)

After computing the pressure ratio due to conical shock wave (equation 4.2.1a) and the Mach number normal to the cone (equation 4.2.3a), one can use equation (2.54) in reference [16] to compute the total pressure ratio at the conical shock wave:

$$\pi_{C} = \frac{p_{T1C}}{p_{T0}} = \left[1 + \frac{2\gamma_{a}}{\gamma_{a}+1} \left(M_{n}^{2}-1\right)\right]^{-1/(\gamma_{a}-1)} \left[\frac{(\gamma_{a}+1) M_{n}^{2}}{(\gamma_{a}-1) M_{n}^{2}+2}\right]^{\gamma_{a}/(\gamma_{a}-1)}$$
(4.2.4)

From equation (4.2.4) one obtains:

$$p_{T1C} = p_{T0} \pi_{C}$$
 (4.2.4a)

A4.2.2 Mach Number Downstream of Conical Shock Wave

Using figures 4.1 and 4.2, the wave angle (β) can be defined

as:
$$g = \arcsin\left(\frac{M_n}{M_0}\right) \tag{4.2.5}$$

On the other hand, the deflection angle (θ) is defined from equation (4.10) in reference [16]:

$$\theta = \arctan \left[2\cot (\beta) \frac{(M_n^2 - 1)}{M_0^2 \{ \gamma_a + \cos(2\beta) \} + 2} \right]$$
 (4.2.6)

The Mach number behind the conical shock wave (M_{1C}) may, therefore, be obtained using equation (4.7) in reference [16]:

$$M_{1C} = \left[\frac{1}{\sin^2(\beta - \theta)} - \frac{1 + \frac{\gamma_a - 1}{2} M_n^2}{\gamma_a M_n^2 - \frac{\gamma_a - 1}{2}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
 (4.2.7)

The relation between the deflection angle (9) and the wave angle (8) for various Mach numbers are shown in figure 4.3 (reproduced from figure 4.2 in reference [16]).

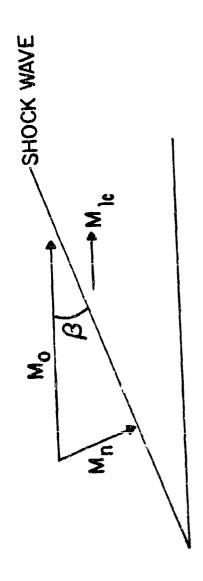
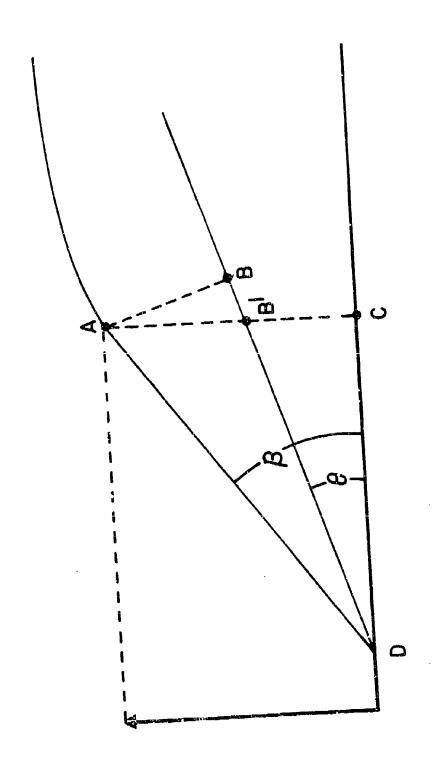


Figure A4.1 Geometry for Conical Shock Wave Showing Normal Component of Mach Number



Flow Area Relative to Inlet Capture Area: ; B'C = $\frac{AC}{Lan B}$ tan 9; AB' = AC(1 - $\frac{tan \theta}{tan B}$); $\frac{AB}{AC}$ = (1 - $\frac{tan \theta}{tan B}$) cos $\frac{AC}{Lan B}$ Figure A4.2 Geometry for Calculation of Inlet Annular $DC = \frac{AC}{\tan \beta}, B'C = \frac{AC}{\tan \beta} \tan \theta; AB' = AC(1 - \frac{AC}{\tan \beta})$

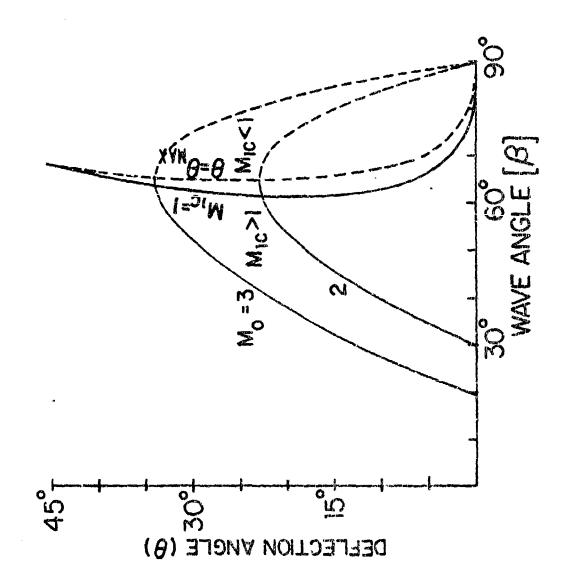


Figure A4.3 Oblique Shock Solutions [16]

A4.2.3 Area Ratio

Using figure 4.2, the area ratio behind the conical shock wave can be obtained:

$$\frac{A_{1C}}{A_{0}} = \frac{1 - \tan(\theta)}{\tan(\beta)} \cos(\theta)$$
 (4.2.8)

Equation (4.2.8) gives the area normal to the flow at the inlet lip.

A4.3 Boundary Layer Loss

A4.3.1 Mach Number

The area ratio is related to the appropriate Mach number by by the formula:

$$\frac{A_1^*}{A_{1C}} = M_{1C} \left\{ \frac{(\gamma_a + 1)/2}{\sum_{i + \frac{\gamma_a - 1}{2} M_{1C}}^{i + \frac{\gamma_a - 1}{2} M_{1C}}} \right\}^{(\gamma_a + 1)/[2(\gamma_a - 1)]}$$
(4.3.1)

Where A_1^{\star} is the area at the throat of the inlet. Similarly,

$$\frac{A_{1}^{*}}{A_{11}} = M_{11} \left\{ \frac{(\gamma_{a}+1)/2}{\frac{\gamma_{a}-1}{1+\frac{\gamma_{a}-1}{2}M_{11}^{2}}} \right\}^{(\gamma_{a}+1)/[2(\gamma_{a}-1)]}$$
(4.3.2)

Where ${\bf A_{11}}$ and ${\bf M_{11}}$ relates to the area and to the Mach number ahead of the normal shock wave. Dividing these two equations gives:

$$\frac{A_{11}}{A_{1C}} * \frac{M_{1C}}{M_{11}} \left\{ \frac{1 + \frac{\gamma_a - 1}{2} M_{11}^2}{1 + \frac{\gamma_a - 1}{2} M_{1C}^2} \right\}^{(\gamma_a + 1)/[2(\gamma_a - 1)]}$$
(4.3.3)

Knowing M_{1C} , γ_a , A_{1C} , A_{11} , equation (4.3.3) can be used to calculate M_{11} , indirectly, by subroutine CALM, which was mentioned previously. M_{11} should be supersonic ($M_{11} > 1$) to prevent unstart conditions.

A4.3.2 Pressure

The total pressure in front of the normal shock wave (\textbf{p}_{T11}) is received from the connection:

$$p_{T11} = p_{T1C} \pi_D'$$
 (4.3.4)

Where $\pi_{\tilde{D}}$, the boundary layer loss is assumed to be 0.93.

A4.4 Normal Shock Loss

The Mach number, behind the normal shock wave is defined as:

$$M_{12} = \left\{ \frac{M_{11}^{2} + \frac{2}{\gamma_{a}-1}}{\frac{2\gamma_{a}}{\gamma_{a}-1} M_{11}^{2} - 1} \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
 (4.4.1)

The total pressure behind the normal shock wave is defined as:

$$p_{T12} = p_{T11} \left\{ \frac{\frac{\gamma_a^{+1}}{2} M_{11}^2}{1 + \frac{\gamma_a^{+1}}{2} M_{11}^2} \right\}^{\gamma_a^{-1}/(\gamma_a^{-1})} \left\{ \frac{2\gamma_a}{\gamma_a^{+1}} M_{11}^2 - \frac{\gamma_a^{-1}}{\gamma_a^{+1}} \right\}^{1/(\gamma_a^{-1})}$$
(4.4.2)

A4.5 Subsonic Diffuser Recovery

Similar to equation (4.3.3) one can obtain:

$$\frac{A_2}{A_{12}} = \frac{M_{12}}{M_2} \left\{ \frac{1 + \frac{\gamma_a - 1}{2} M_2^2}{1 + \frac{\gamma_a - 1}{2} M_{12}^2} \right\}^{(\gamma_a + 1)/[2(\gamma_a - 1)]}$$
(4.5.1)

Knowing M_{11} , γ_a , A_{12} , and A_2 , the Mach number at the exit of the inlet can be computed using subroutine CALCM. The total pressure at this station is defined as:

$$p_{T2} = p_{T12} \pi_0" \tag{4.5.2}$$

Where the subsonic diffuser recovery (π_D ") is assumed to be 0.93.

A4.6 Expansion Loss

A4.6.1 Mach Number

On their way to the combustor, the gases coming from the inlet expand at station 3; a sudden change in area from A_2 to A_3 occurs. The sudden change in area acts as a flameholder by creating a hot recirculation region. In this section, the loss in total pressure due to this expansion is calculated.

From the continuity equation:

$$\rho_2 U_2 A_2 = \rho_3 U_3 A_3$$
 (1.4.2a)

From perfect gas equation of state:

and from the definition of Mach number and speed of sound:

$$M = U/a; \qquad a = \sqrt{\gamma}RT \qquad (1.4.5)$$

Equation (1.4.2a) turns, therefore, into the form:

$$\frac{p_2}{RT_2} M_2 \sqrt{\gamma_a RT_2} A_2 = \frac{p_3}{RT_3} M_3 \sqrt{\gamma_a RT_3} A_3$$
 (4.6.1)

For sudden expansion of an incompressible fluid, the change in static pressure going from small area A_2 to large area A_3 is given by [16, 25]:

$$\frac{p_3 - p_2}{q_2} = 2A_{23}(1 - A_{23}) \tag{4.6.2}$$

Where $A_{23} = A_2/A_3$. Also, for the incompressible case, the stagnation pressure ratio is given by [16, 25]:

$$\frac{p_{73}}{p_{72}} = 1 - \frac{q_2/p_2}{1+q_2/p_2} (1 - A_{23})^2$$
 (4.6.3)

According to equation (4.6.3) as M_2 decreases p_{T3} approaches p_{T2} . The model for sudden expansion with compressible flow is much more complicated.

It was assumed that static pressure is constant in the expansion. This assumption, which is reasonable for low values of M_2 , is a conservative one, i.e. p_{T3}/p_{T2} is lower. Substituting: $T_2/T_3 = \left[1 + \frac{\gamma_a - 1}{2} M_3^2\right]/\left[1 + \frac{\gamma_a - 1}{2} M_2^2\right]$

and $p_2 = p_3$, turns equation (4.6.1) to:

$$\frac{A_2}{A_3} = \frac{M_3}{M_2} \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{\gamma_a - 1}{2} M_3^2}{1 + \frac{\gamma_a - 1}{2} M_2^2}}$$
(4.6.4)

Solving equation (4.6.4) for M_3 :

$$M_{3I} = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{1 + 4\alpha\beta - 1}}{2\alpha}}$$
 (4.6.5)

Where:

$$\alpha = \frac{\gamma_a - 1}{2}$$
; $\beta = \frac{A_2 M_2^2}{A_3} (1 + \alpha M_2^2)$ (4.6.6)

The subscript I shows that the computation was made from the inlet direction.

A4.6.2 Pressure

By assuming again that $p_2 = p_3$.

$$\frac{p_{T3}}{p_{T2}} = \frac{p_{T3}/p_3}{p_{T2}/p_2} \tag{4.6.7}$$

and therefore:

$$p_{T3I} = p_{T2} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{\gamma_a - 1}{2} M_3^2}{1 + \frac{\gamma_a - 1}{2} M_2^2} \right)^{\gamma_a / (\gamma_a - 1)}$$
(4.6.8)

Where subscript I is as defined previously.

A4.7 Location of Normal Shock Wave

The main problem in computing the Mach numbers and the total pressures at the inlet arises from the fact that the exact location of the normal shock wave is not known, and must be found. The way of solving this problem is as follows:

First, solve for two extreme conditions by assuming that the normal shock wave is located at the throat and at the exit of the inlet, respectively. After knowing the lower and the upper values for M_{3I} , P_{T3I} ; iteration can be made to find the exact location of the normal shock wave. The criteria for this iteration is matching of values for M_3 , P_{T3} from both the inlet and the nozzle directions, i.e.:

$$M_{3I} = M_{3N}, p_{T3I} = p_{T3N}$$
 (4.7.1)

APPENDIX B: TRAJECTORY EQUATIONS

B1. Atmospheric Functions

Best fit curves were calculated for basic atmospheric functions, pressure, density, temperature and viscosity of air as a function of the flight altitude. The basic formula which was used for this process is as follows:

$$F = A \exp(-B \times 10^{-6} h^{C})$$
 (1.1)

Where h is the altitude in meters, and A,B,C are numerical parameters. The appropriate atmospheric functions are as follows:

$$p_0 = 1.03322 \times 10^4 \exp(-59.148 \times 10^{-6} h^{1.09})$$
 (1.2)

$$\rho_0 = 1.224845 \exp(-29.0144 \times 10^{-6} h^{-1.15})$$
 (1.3)

$$T_0 = 288.16 \exp(-13.232 \times 10^{-6} \text{ h}^{-1.0709})$$

When:
$$h = 0 - 11,000m$$
 (1.4)

$$T_0 = 217.24^\circ$$
, when h = 11,000-32,000m (1.4a)

$$\mu_0 = 1.793 \text{ X } 10^{-5} \exp(-45.1374 \text{ X } 10^{-6} \text{ h}^{0.8924})$$

When:
$$h = 0-11,000m$$
 (1.5)

$$\mu_0 = 1.41724 \times 10^{-5}$$
, when h $\ge 11,000 \text{ m}$ (1.5a)

In those formulae, the pressure (p_0) has dimensions of kg/m^2 , the density (ρ_0) is given in kg/m^3 , the temperature (T_0) is given in O_K , and the viscosity (μ_0) is given in $kg/(m\cdot sec)$ (or: $N\cdot sec/m^2$).

B2. Drag

B2.1 Cowl Drag Coefficient

2.1.1 It was found that the cowi drag coefficient has a strong influence on the results. Therefore, a new model for this cowl drag coefficient was developed. The model was based on a theoretical development done previously by Prof. T. H. Gawain [9]. The main

difference between this development and the classical theory, is that the boundary conditions are applied at the body surface rather than along the axis.

- 2.1.2 The model, which originally was developed for simple cases (cones, etc.) was modified to fit the shape of the projectile, illustrated in Figure 1.1.
- 2.1.3 The modified program is listed in Appendix G. In the combined program (TRAJET) an interpulation procedure was used as a subroutine in order to simplify the calculation process.

82.2 Base Drag

After checking the influence of the nozzle exit area (A_6) on the performance, it was decided to allow A_6 to reach the maximum value possible (A_r) , in order to reduce base drag. In this case, the base drag is negligible.

B2.3 Skin Drag Coefficient

The Reynolds number is well known to be:

$$Re_{L} = \frac{\rho_0 U_0 L}{\mu}$$
 (2.3.1)

The transition Reynolds number of

$$Re* = 2*10^6$$

is usually taken as criterion for transition between laminar flow (lower values) and turbulent flow (lower values). The incompressible laminar skin friction coefficient is related to the Reynolds number as follows:

$$C_{DS,L} = 1.328/\sqrt{Re_L}$$
 (2.3.2)

Where the subscripts DS,L stand for skin drag coefficient, and laminar flow, respectively. On the other hand, the turbulent skin friction coefficient ($C_{DS,T}$) is calculated indirectly from the formula:

$$\sqrt{c_{DS,T}}$$
 $\log_{10}(c_{DS,T} Re_L) = 0.242$ (2.3.3)

The computation is done in subroutine CALDC, which works in a similar way to subroutine CALCM which has been described earlier concerning the calculation of various Mach numbers.

B2.4 Wing and Fin Drag Coefficients

The wings and the fins of the projectile, also contribute to drag. Basically, each of these drag coefficients contains two parts:

- -Wing/fin wave drag.
- -Wing/fin friction drag.
- 2.4.1 A psuedo 3-dimensional model was chosen to simulate the wave coefficient. The basic formulae used in this calculation are:

$$v(M_0) = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma_a + 1}{\gamma_a - 1}} \quad \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma_a - 1}{\gamma_a + 1} (M_0^2 - 1)} - \tan^{-1} \sqrt{M_0^2 - 1}$$
 (2.4.1)

$$p_0/p_{T0} = \left(1 + \frac{\gamma_a^{+1}}{2} M_0^2\right)^{-\gamma_a/(\gamma_a^{+1})}$$
 (2.4.2)

The effective span could be taken as (see fig. 82.1):

$$b' = b - \frac{\ell}{2} \tag{2.4.3}$$

Substituting: $tan\mu = \ell/c$, $sin\mu = 1/M$ gives:

$$b' = b - \frac{c}{2\sqrt{M_0^2 - 1}}$$
 (2.4.4)

The drag coefficient would, therefore, be:

$$C_{DWW} = \frac{2}{\gamma M_0^2} \left(\frac{p_{01}/p_{T0}}{p_0/p_{T0}} - \frac{p_{02}/p_{T0}}{p_0/p_{T0}} \right) \frac{tb'}{A_r}$$
 (2.4.5)

The way this simulation uses the above equations could easily be understood when looking at the formulae together with the flow chart of the appropriate subroutine (Appendix C). Interference drag is ignored.

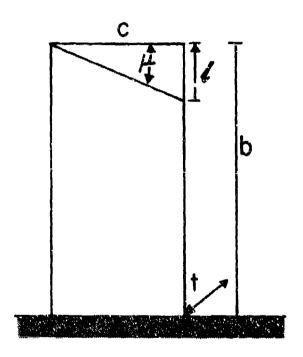


Figure B2.1 Schematic View of an Wing/Fin: b=span, c=chord, t=thickness

2.4.2 The friction drag coefficient was calculated using the existing model for skin drag coefficient. (See Section B2.3)

B2.5 Calculation of Drag

Define the dynamic pressure (9) as follows:

$$q = \frac{1}{2} \rho_0 U_0^2$$
 (2.5.1)

When q is in units of $kg/(m.sec^2)$, (or: N/m^2). Also, define the following geometrical units:

$$A_p = \pi R^2;$$
 $S_p = 2\pi RL$ (2.5.2)

Where R,L are the radius and the length of the projectile, respectively. Similiarly, for the wings or the fins:

$$S_{\text{NM}} = \text{nbc} \tag{2.5.3}$$

Where n is the total number of wings/fins (a value of 8 was taken for n), and b,c are the span and the chord of the wing/fin (see fig. B2.1) Consequently, the drag (D) is given by:

$$D = q \left\{ A_{p} C_{DN} + S_{p} C_{DS} + S_{WW} (C_{DWW} + C_{DWF}) \right\} (2.5.4)$$

B2.6 <u>Drag Coefficient of a Conventional Projectile Without</u> Propulsion

The program has an option to calculate also the trajectory of a projectile without a propulsion. The projectile is a conventional round. The formulae used to claculate the dray coefficients in this case are:

2.6.1 Nose Drag

 ${\rm C_{DN}} = (0.083 + 0.096/{\rm M_0}^2)(\alpha/10)^{1.69}$ Where α is the cone half angle.

2.6.2 Base Drag

$$C_{\rm DR} = (0.6837 - 0.3165 \,\mathrm{M} + 0.0525 \,\mathrm{M}^2)(2/\pi)$$

2.6.3 Skin Drag

Skin drag is calculated as discussed in section B2.3.

$$D = Drag = q \left\{ A_p \left(C_{DN} + C_{DB} \right) + S_p C_{DS} \right\}$$

63. Booster

The projectile has an initial muzzle velocity of 2500 ft/sec. Part of the combustor volume can be used as a booster—to accelerate the projectile even more—so that starting the ramjet will be easier. Define exhaust velocity $(\mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{p}})$ as:

$$U_{e} = I_{Sp,B} g \tag{3.1}$$

Where $I_{sp,8}$ is the specific impulse of the booster's fuel (in sec) and g is the acceleration of gravity (in m/sec).

From Newton's law [6, p. 323]

$$F = m_B U_e = (m_D - m_B t) \frac{dU}{dt}$$
 (3.2)

Where m_p and m_8 are the mass of the projectile and the mass flow of the booster respectively.

$$dU = m_B U_e \frac{dt}{m_p - m_B t}$$
 (3.3)

-Consequently:

$$\Delta U = U(\tau) - U(0) = -U_e \ln \frac{m_p - m_B \tau}{m_p}$$
 (3.4)

Where τ is the booster burn time. Hence,

$$\Delta U = U_{e} \frac{m_{p}}{m_{p} - m_{B}}$$
 (3.5)

 ΔU is the change in initial velocity due to the booster, where $m_{\tilde{B}}$ is the mass of the booster.

B4. Dynamics

The flat earth trajectory with drag and thrust is well known.

The differential equations of motion are:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = -g + (F-D) \sin\theta/m_p \tag{4.1}$$

$$m_{p} \frac{d^{2}x}{dt^{2}} = (F-D) \cos\theta \tag{4.2}$$

where y is the altitude, t is the time. g is the acceleration of gravity, F is the thrust, D is the drag, θ is the elevation angle, $m_{_{\rm D}}$ is the projectile mass.

For numerical solution of equations (4.1) and (4.2) a finite difference form can be used as follows:

$$x_{j+2} = (F-D) \cos \Delta t^2 / m_p + 2x_{j+1} - x_j$$
 (4.3)

$$y_{j+2} = [-g + (F-D) \sin\theta/m_p] \Delta t^2 + 2y_{j+1} - y_j$$
 (4.4)

The values for j = 1 are from initial conditions, i.e.

$$x_1 = 0, y_1 = 0$$
 (4.5)

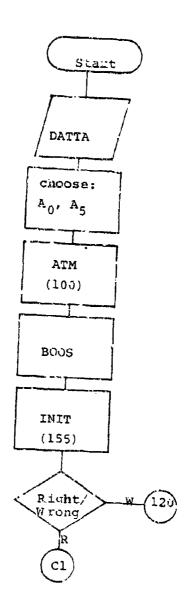
$$x_2 = U_0 * \cos\theta * \Delta t, y_2 = U_0 * \sin\theta * \Delta t$$
 (4.6)

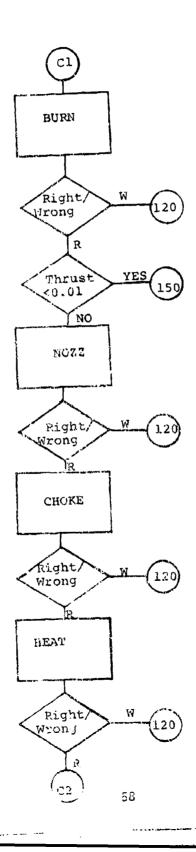
$$\theta = \arctan \left[\frac{y_{j+2} - y_{j+1}}{x_{j+2} - x_{j+1}} \right]$$
 (4.7)

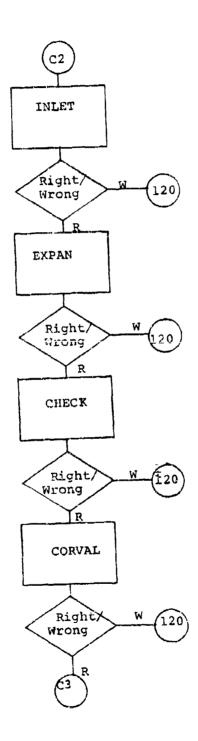
Having calculated x_{j+2} and y_{j+2} from (eq. 4.3, and 4.4), one obtained new values for trajectory parameters using (eq. 4.7). Also thrust, drag and projectile mass are updated for j+2.

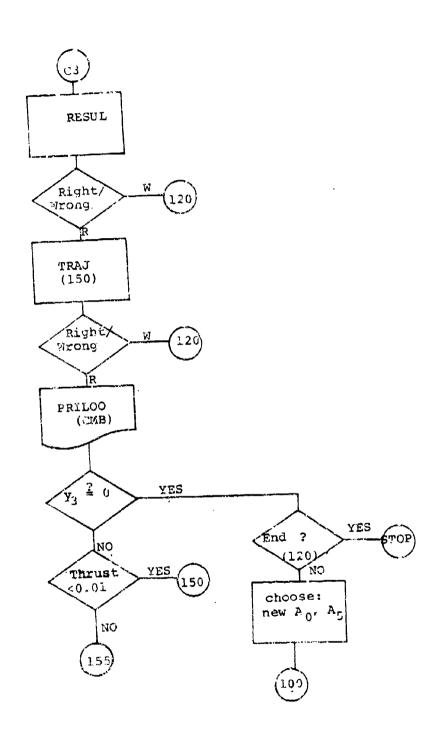
Appendix C: Flow Chart of the Computer Program (TRAJET)

C 1. Main Program



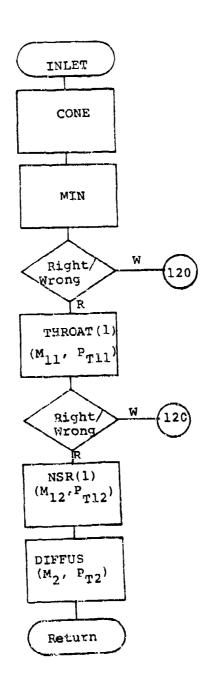


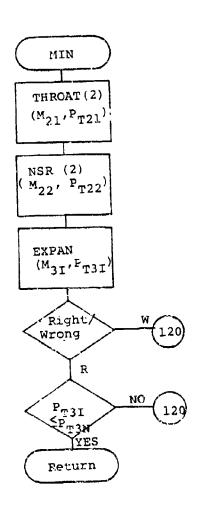


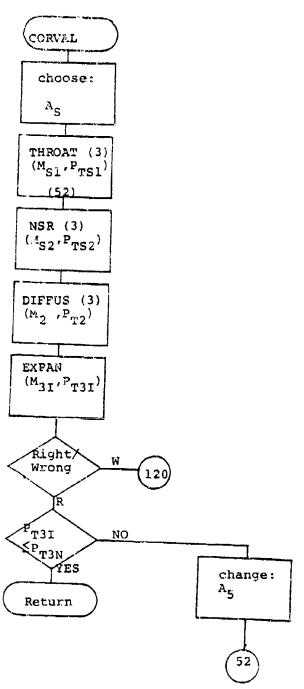


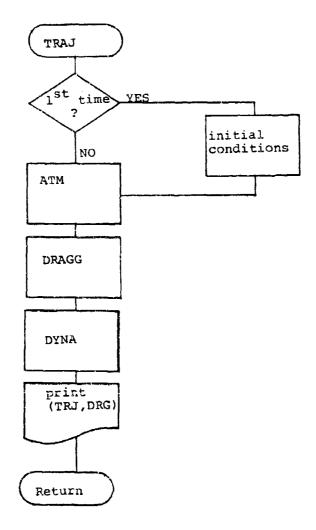
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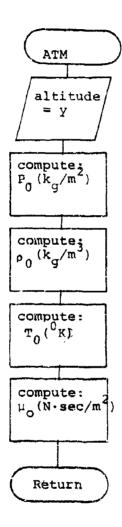
C2. Command Subroutines



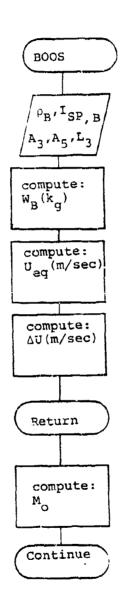




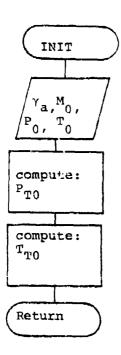


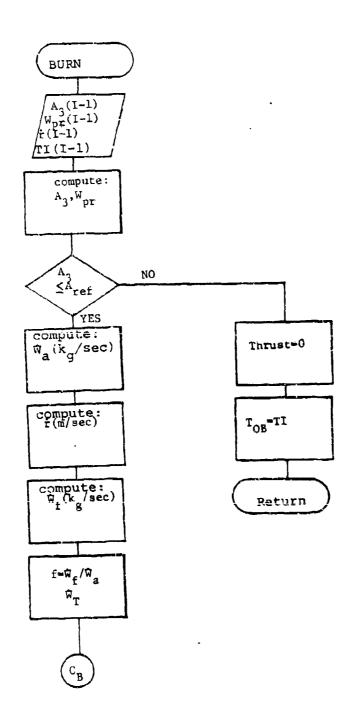


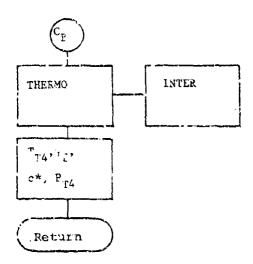
Ą

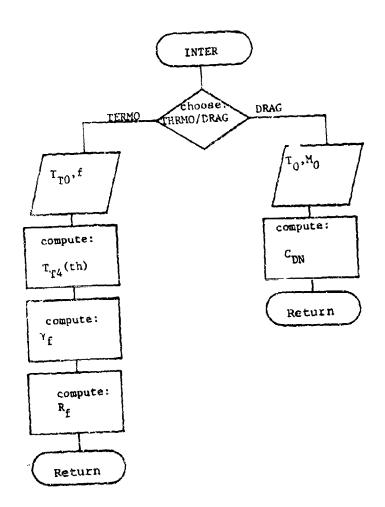


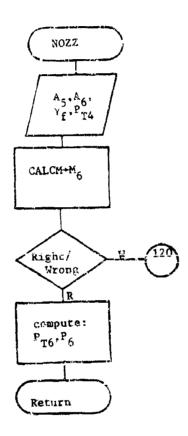
, 5

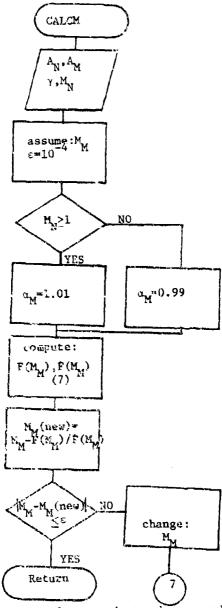












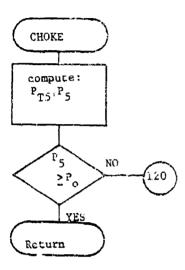
notes: 1. 1, 1, 1, area at known and at unknown mach number, respectively.

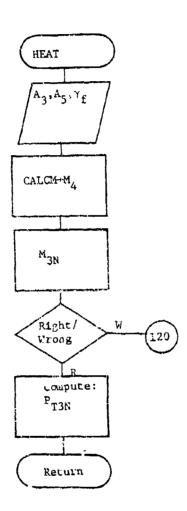
γ * γ or γ.

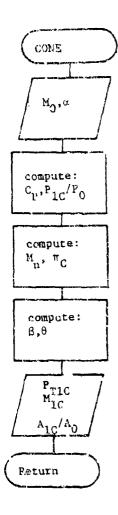
M * known mach number

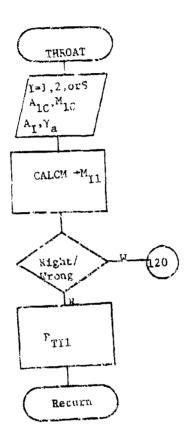
2. CALCD works in a similiar way.

* * * * * * * *

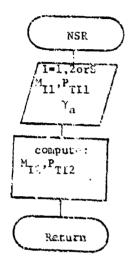


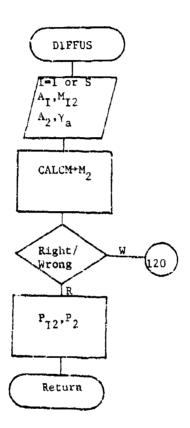


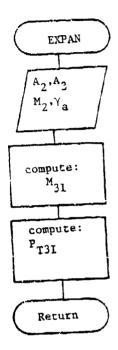


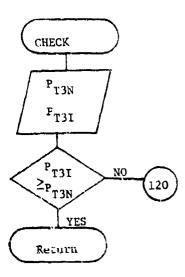


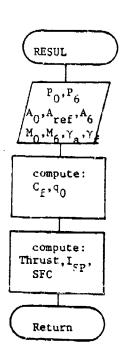
<u>.:</u>:

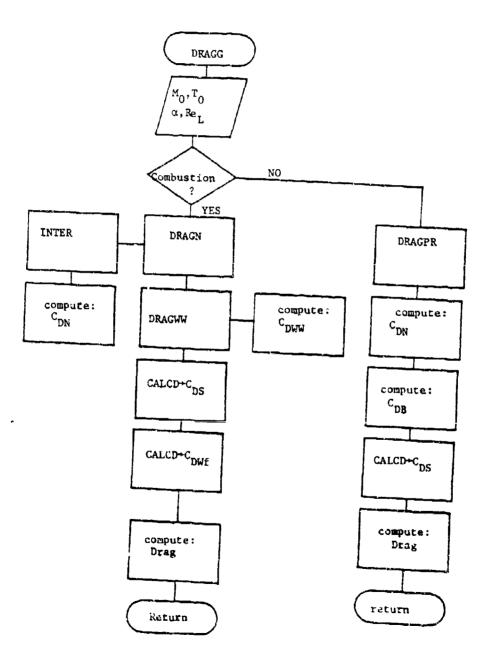




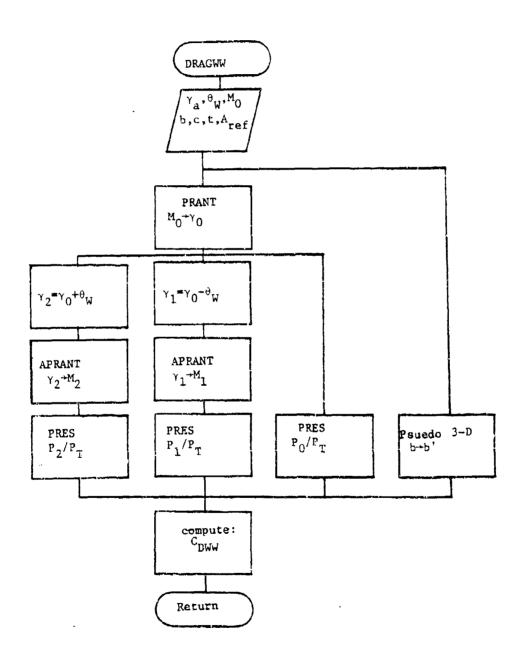


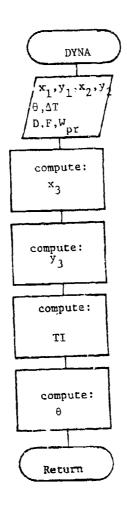






<u>..</u> .





APPENDIX D:

PROGRAM TRAJET: LISTING

```
FILE: TRAJET FORTRAM A NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
CONTROL CONTRO
                                                                                                                                      THIS IS A PROGRAM FOR SOLID FUSH, RAMJET+TRAJECTORY
  Source concomment of the second concomment of 
                                                                           REAL 40, PIC, MII, PIZ, MZ, PRAL 13, A, ISP, PZL, MZZ, MS
REAL 41, A, ISP, PZL, MZZ, MS
REAL MATTA
CALL DATTA
LFIAG, GT. AREFIGO TO 120
                         ASARAS/AREP

ASSAS/AS

ACC+40

ALAD-4:/AO

PALO-4:/AO

IF (ITPA-CT-0) GO TO 155

PRINT 80C

40D FCPMAT(11,30X,*SOLID FUEL RAMJET & TRAN ECTORY**//ABX**SUMPA-

*SX-1AO/AR**SAX**ASYAR**SAX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**

*SX-1AO/AR**SAX**ASYAR**SAX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**

*SX-1AO/AR**SAX**ASYAR**SAX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**

*SX-1AO/AR**SAX**ASYAR**SAX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR**BX**TOR*BX**TOR*B
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FILE: TRAJET
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CALL STORS
145 U-900S
HC-UX-60T (GA-GRAV-R-TO)
PCCT-04
DELT-04
DELT-04
            TC88=0.

TC88=0.

YC80-0.

AC80-0.

AC8
                                                                                   SUBROUTINE INIT
COMMON VAIR/GA, GAILGAR, GAILGAR, GAILGAR, ASAR, TLOO, IPR
COMMON VAIR/GA, GAILGAR, GAILGAR, GAILGAR, AGALGA, AGAR, ASAR, TLOO, IPR
COMMON FLELL AMCE, FT AT, A. N.
COMMON VLCSS/PICL PIOZ, FIRI, PIRZ, PIN
COMMON VLCSS/PICL PIOZ, FIRI, PIRZ, PIN
COMMON VLCSS/PICL PIOZ, FIRI, PIRZ, PIN
COMMON VLCSS/PICL, PICL, PIOZ, CRAN, PT4, TT4
COMMON VCZ/M6, FF6, GF1, GF2, GF1, GF3
COMMON VCZ/M6, PT6, P6
```

FILE: TRAJET FORTRAN A RAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

```
COMMON/RES/CF, THEUST, ISP, SFC
COMMON/RES/CF, THEUST, ISP, SFC
COMMON/CH/POTS, PS
COMMON/CN/PICE NIC, AIC, ALFA
COMMON/CN/PICE NIC, AIC, ALFA
COMMON/CN/PICE NIC, AIC, ALFA
COMMON/NS/VI2, PT 12, PZ
COMMON/NS/VI2, PT 12, PT
COMMON/NS/VI2, PT
COMON/NS/VI2, PT
COMMON/NS/VI2, PT
COMMON/NS/VI2, PT
COMMON/NS/VI2, PT
COMMON/NS/VI2, PT
COMMON/NS/VI2, PT
COMMON/NS/VI2, PT
COMMON/
                                                                                                                                                                                                          SINGNUM

SINGTUINE 9 UP N

COMMENTED 10 N

COM
                                                                                                                                                                                                   100 x 3
70 0 x 3
70 0
ccc
CCC
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FILE: TRAJET
                                      NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
        PFTUP4
        SUBPOUTIAR TERMOITION, FAR, TTAP, GFP, RFP, COMMON/GFF/AFF, AO. AL. AZ. : 30, 23, A5. A & cl3, A0A9, A5AP, ILOO, IPR CALL INTERIATOR, FAP, GFF, CALL INTERIZ: TTOF, FAP, GFF, CALL INTERIZ: TTOP, FAP, GFF, CALL INTERIZ: TTOP, FAP, RFP, IFIINO, GT, IIILOO, GT, IIILOO, GF, RFP, FROM FAO.
        Ć.
        YP=0.

DATA FIN TERMI SURROUTING

DATA FAVEC/9.1.31..0?;.03..04;.35..057!..0607..077;.4077..083;

#.091;.1;.111;.1260;.20:.21..23;.27;.30/
CCC
C
         DRTA TTQVEC/0-,311.,444.,750.,633./
       | DATY FOR DRAGN SHARDOTING
| DATA TETYFOOD 10-10-12-U-11-0/
| DATA XMVFO/D.11-5-2-JU-21-12-7-2-30-2-35-2-40-2-45-2-50-2-55
| #.2-60-2-65-2-70-2-575-460-2-65-2-10-3-JU/
ČCC
ε
        NATA NATENZAN, 0, 0, 0, 11 52, 0, 2766, 0, 2776, 10, 2641, 0, 2654, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
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NAVAL PRISTURADUATE SCHOOL
FTLE: TRAJEY
                                                                                                GO TO (21,21,24,24), ()ATA
(I,40)
(I,40)
(I,40)
(I,20)
(I,21)
(I,20)
(I,21)
(I,20)
(I,21)
(I,20)
(I,
                                                                                                                                           17 1 17 = 2.5

17 1 17 = 2.5

17 12 - 1.01 - 06.0 - 24 C((7))/3, 72, 75

17 12 - 17 12 1.2

170-17 - 2017
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TECHNOL

WAVAL POSTGRADUAT SCHOOL

YZ(ITO) = (XP-XYEC(IFA-1)) / (XYEC(IFA-1)) #

"(YVEC ITC. | IFA) - YVEC | ITC. (IFA-1)) #

TO CONTINUE

(YZ(IT) - YZ(IT-1)) / (ZYEC(IT) - ZVEC(IT-1)) #

RETION

TO CONTINUE

65 CONTINUE

65 CONTINUE

66 CONTINUE

67 ICONTINUE

67 ICONTINUE

68 ICONTINUE

69 ICONTINUE

69 ICONTINUE

60 ICONTINUE

60 ICONTINUE

61 ICO
                                                          CCN. PUP
ILINGLO.
IF(12n.Lt.1) PETUHN
PRIAT 64.4548.4048.2P, XP. (DATA
POPMAT (LX.2F7.3.5X.2F1Z.-0.13.5X."HISSING DATA TO INTER*)
                                                $\text{Substitution no.2.1.}
$\text{Gmmm\signitution no.2.1.}
$\text{Gmm\signitution no.2.1.}
$\text{Gmm\s
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     AZ . A 3C . 4 3. A 5. A 6. L 3. A GAR . A 5AR . ILOO. LPR
GA I Z . GA 3. ANGA, TO . PO . UO. MO . GRAV
```

IFIDIFF.LE.EPSIRETURN

```
FILE: TRAJET
            FORTRAM A NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
    ILOD##

IF (PPR_LT.1) RETURN

PRINT 53.45AR.60AR.P5

FCRMAT(1X.2F7.3.3X.*NGZZLE IS NOT CHOKED.P5=*,E10-2)

[F([PR.GE-2);ALL PRIN

FRINR
FND
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FILE: TRAJET FORTRAN A NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHUDL

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#TIC=#TO=PTIPTO
#IC=#A0=A1AO
#TRAD5770
#IC=#A0=A1AO
#TRAD5770
#TRA
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TEMPINE 2

ALASIANI 2

GIAL-GGASHIZ-BQ

GIAL-GGASHIZ-BQ

GALL CALLMINZ-BN.AZ-GL-GAZ-GALZ-

TEMPINE 2

GALL CALLMINZ-BN.AZ-GL-GAZ-GALZ-

TEMPINE 2

31 P72-P12-P102

P12-ST-Z-GAID/(AZ-AL)-

P12-ST-Z-GAID/S-

P12-ST-Z-GAID/S-

P12-ST-Z-GAID/S-

P12-ST-Z-GAID/S-

P12-ST-Z-GAID/S-

P2-D17-GL-GAZ-BD-

P2-D17-GAZ-BD-

P2-D17-GL-GAZ-BD-

P1-D17-GAZ-BD-

P1
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SUBTOUT THE EXPAN

COMMAND ASSAULT AS A SAME AND A 1. A2, A30 A 3, A5, A6, L3, A0AR ASAR TLOO, IPR

COMMAND ASSAULT AS A SAME AND A 1. A2, A30 A 3, A5, A6, L3, A0AR ASAR TLOO, IPR

COMMAND ASSAULT AS A SAME AND A 1. A2, A30 A 3, A5, A6, L3, A0AR ASAR TLOO, IPR

COMMAND ASSAULT AS A SAME AND A 1. A2, A30 A 3, A5, A6, L3, A0AR ASAR TLOO, IPR

COMMAND ASSAULT AS A SAME AND A 1. A2, A30 A 3, A5, A6, L3, A0AR ASAR TLOO, IPR

COMMAND ASSAULT AS A SAME AND A 1. A2, A30 A 3, A5, A6, L3, A0AR ASAR TLOO, IPR

COMMAND AS A SAME AND A 1. A2, A30 A 3, A5, A6, L3, A0AR ASAR TLOO, IPR

COMMAND AS A SAME AND A 1. A2, A30 A 3, A5, A6, L3, A0AR ASAR TLOO, IPR

COMMAND AS A SAME AND A 1. A2, A30 A 3, A5, A6, L3, A0AR ASAR TLOO, IPR

COMMAND AS A SAME AND A 1. A2, A30 A 3, A5, A6, L3, A0AR ASAR TLOO, IPR

COMMAND AS A SAME AND A 1. A2, A30 A 3, A5, A6, L3, A0AR ASAR TLOO, IPR

COMMAND AS A SAME AND A 1. A2, A30 A 3, A5, A6, L3, A0AR ASAR TLOO, IPR

COMMAND AS A SAME AND A 1. A2, A30 A 3, A5, A6, L3, A0AR ASAR TLOO, IPR

COMMAND AS A SAME AS A SAME AND A 1. A2, A30 A 3, A5, A6, L3, A0AR ASAR TLOO, IPR

COMMAND AS A SAME AND A 1. A2, A30 A 3, A5, A6, L3, A0AR ASAR TLOO, IPR

COMMAND AS A SAME AND A 1. A2, A30 A 3, A5, A6, L3, A0AR ASAR TLOO, IPR

COMMAND AS A SAME AND A 1. A2, A30 A 3, A5, A6, L3, A0AR ASAR TLOO, IPR

COMMAND AS A SAME AND A 1. A2, A30 A 3, A5, A6, L3, A0AR ASAR TLOO, IPR

COMMAND AS A SAME AND A 1. A2, A30 A 3, A5, A6, L3, A0AR ASAR TLOO, IPR

COMMAND AS A SAME AND A 1. A2, A30 A 3, A5, A6, L3, A0AR ASAR TLOO, IPR

COMMAND AS A SAME AS A SAME AND A 1. A2, A30 A 3, A5, A6, L3, A0AR ASAR TLOO, IPR

COMMAND AS A SAME AS A SAME AND A 1. A2, A30 A 3, A5, A6, L3, A0AR ASAR TLOO, IPR

COMMAND AS A SAME AS A SAME AND A 1. A2, A30 A 3, A5, A6, L3, A0AR AS ARTICOLO, ITR

COMMAND AS A SAME AS A SAME AND A 1. A2, A30 A 3, A5, A6, L3, A0AR AS ARTICOLO, ITR

COMMAND AS A SAME AS A SAME AND A 1. A2, A30 A3, A5, A6, L3, A0AR AS ARTICOLO, ITR

COMMAND AS A SAME AS A SAME AND A 1. A2, A30 A3, A5, A6, L3, A0AR AS ARTICOLO, ITR

COMMA
```

FILE: TRAJE? FORTRAN A NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

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FILE: TRAJET. FORTRAN A NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
                                            REAL LYNKER.

PELL LYNKER.

AND THEREFORE.

AND THEREFORE.

ASSISSIONATED TO SO TO S
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FILE: TRAJET - FORTRAM A NAVAL POSTGRADUATE! SCHOOL
                               56 ASL#AS

GC TO 52

50 ICCD#R2

IF 100 LT 1) DETURN

PRINT 59.45AP.40AR

59 FORWAT (1X.2F.7.3,5X.*ODES NOT FIND CORRECT NORMAL SHOCK*)

IF (100.GE.2) GALL PRIN

PFTURN

END
                                                               TETURA OFFICE ORTHORIST CONTROL OF THE TOTAL OF THE TOTAL
                                                                                   ENO

SUBRCUTIAE #ILOQ(IPRIN)

COMMON/GFO/AREF.AO.A1.42 1230.43,A54.61.3,A0AR.A5AR.ILOQ.IPR

TRA09180

COMMON/GFO/AREF.AO.A1.42 1230.43,A54.61.3,A0AR.A5AR.ILOQ.IPR

TRA09180

COMMON/GFO/AREF.AO.A1.42 1230.43,A54.61.3,A0AR.A5AR.ILOQ.IPR

TRA09200

TRA09200

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TRA09200

TRA09200

TRA09300

TRA09300
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y

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FILE: TRAJET - FORTRAM A MAYAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
                                                                    REAL 40. #IC, 411. #12. #12. #13N. #131. #4. 475. #46

REAL L3. N. 13P. #121. #122. #51. #52. #UA. LPR

ADARGAD/ARE

ACCAD-ACCAD

ALCAD-ACCAD

ALCAD
SUBFOUTING TRAJ
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FILET TRAJET FORTRAN A NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
     AIR DEFENCE CASE: DO NOT LET MO ME TOO SMALL, TO ALLOW MANUVERING
 IF(IRAM.GT.1)GC TO 138
IF(UC.1T.XMO)GD TO 29
138 CALL ORAGG
IF(UGC.CT.1)PETURN
IF YOU WANT URAG=0 OR THRUST=DRAG CASE,SPECIFY THAY HERE.
```

```
FORTRAN A NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
FILE: TRAJET
                               END:

SUPPONITINE ATM
COMPMY TRAZET, WISA, 194G, RPG., LPP, WPP., U., WR., 196U, 196T, TT., TTTE., TRAM,
[I., 110.) Y. YO, TOBX; Y.Y. X.Z. Y.Z. X.J. Y.3. #PRN.R., TTRA, TTRA, TTRA, TTRA,
[TRA, TTRA, TTRA, TTRA, TTRA, TTRA, TTRA, TTRA,
[COMPMY JEPZA, 16. A.Z., G.J. Z., X.J. Y.3. #PRN.R., TTRA, TTRA, TTRA,
[TRA, WI, LPR, I., WI, L., X.J. Y.]

ENTOSOME RIC FORMILA FOR OPES, WHIDA, TO., 90, 100, MO., GCAV
[COMMY JETA, K.G. W.S.C. R.C. Y. Y. T. WPPR Y. Y. S.C. Y. Y.

UNITS IN KOM Z., K.C. WAS, Y. S.C. K.G. W.S.C. R.C. Y. S.C. R.C. Y.

ENDOLLO 13 22 FOR A FOR INC. TO GOVERNOUS FOR THE TOWART Y.

ENTOSOME RIC FORMILA FOR OPES, S.C. R.C. Y. S.C. R.C. Y. S.C. Y. S.C. Y. T. W. S.C. Y. Y.

ENDOLLO 13 22 FOR A FOR INC. Y. S.C. Y
                                                                              SUPPRINTINE BOOS
CIMMIN VIRAPPI, MUA-DRAG, RPO-LPR, WPR-W-MB-DFLU-TET-TI-:FTA-IRAM-
LI-II O.Y.YOLTOBIXI.YI.XZ.YZ.XZ.YYJ.HFRR.W. HFR.FTA-TRAYFETADD-XCB-YOR-
CC-WTILLOGRAPPE, AD. AI. AZ.AJD, AJ.AD.AG.LJ.ADAG.AS.P. JLOD, JAG.
CC-WTILLOGRAPPE, AD. AI. AZ.AJD, AJ.AD.AG.LJ.ADAG.AS.P. JLOD, JAG.
CC-WTILLOGRAPPE, AD. AI. AZ.AJD, AJ.AD.AG.LJ.ADAG.AS.P. JLOD, JAG.
CC-WTILLOGRAPPE, AD. AI. F. BONDTIC STAR.PTA-TTA
COMMON JRESCHE, THOIST. ISP. CEC
COMMON JRESCHE, THOIST. CEC. THOIST.
BHORTAL AS EQS.
ISPRESCHE
USEQUE SPRESCHE
U
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```
FILE: TRAJET FORTRAN A NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
                           45 CALL DRAGGHMING, GA. BWING, CMING, CDWH) - CALL CALCOIL DR.CFT)
CALL CALCOIL WING, CDWF)
ADD=P[=PCR=2]
SPR=2=D[=SPR=4]
SNR=2=RFNING CHING
O=0.5=RHCAM|==2
DRAGG=4 (APPACOR+SPR=CFT+SWW*(CDW+GDWF))
RGCTUPN
CALL CRASPR
PETURN
END
                                                           END
                                                       SUBBCHI THE ORAGNITETP.XM.COM)
COMMON/GEO/AREE.AU, A1. A2. A30.A3.A5.A6.L3.A0AR.A5AR.TLOO, IPR.
TETXM.GEO/AREE.AU, A1. A2.A30.A3.A5.A6.L3.A0AR.A5AR.TLOO, IPR.
TETXM.GO.C43.50.C9A/XM.e8.Z1.e1.21
ATTMO.ACT.L5.) ARRORAM COME. BETT.
THE APPROXIMATE VALUE HERE FITS AT THE BOWNDARY.
THE APPROXIMATE VALUE HERE FITS AT THE BOWNDARY.
THE APPROXIMATE VALUE HERE FITS AT THE BOWNDARY.
THE APPROXIMATE VALUE HERE
THE APPROXIMATE VALUE HERE
TO BETUSTY
L3 CALL INTER(4, TETP, XM.COM)
REJURN
END
                      SUBSTITUTE OF A GWM (XM.GA. 8M 1NG, CM 1NG, CD 1)

PLAY OF A MILL.

PAPECAPIT (180.

OREFOLO (18
     CC
```

```
FILES TRAJET FORTRAN A NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
                                 BP=6-C/Z/SORT(XM=02-L)
CCWW=(Z./(GA=XM=02))=(PLPT/PQAT-PZPT/PQPT)=(T*BP/AREF)
RETURN
END
                                 SUBROUTINE PPART (MI.GA.ANI)
BETASORIIMM[++2-1]
GAMAT-SCETT((GA-1.)/GA+1.))
ANI-ATANIGARAT-#GETA)/GARAT-ATANIBETA)
RETURN
ENO
        SUBROUTINE 4 PRAMI(XMI, GA, 4MI)

IF (XMI, LE, L.) GO TO 558

IF (AMI, LT, O.) IGO TO 558

BETA-SQRT(IGA-L.) / (GA+L.)

GARTA-SQRT(IGA-L.) / (GA+L.)

552 F-ATAN (GA-AT-RETA) / (GATA-ATANIBETA)-ANI

FP-1/(1./[JARAT-RETA]) - (L./(L.+6ETA-RETA)-ANI

FP-1/(1./[JARAT-RETA]) - (L./(L.+6ETA-RETA)-ANI

ISETA-IBETA-IBETA-IBETA)

IF (10ETA-IBETA-IBETA)

IF (10ETA-IBETA-IBETA)

IF (10ETA-IBETA)

IF
                                   SUBSCOIT INE ARES(XMI, GA, PIPT)
PIPT=(1.*(GA-1.)/2.*XMI**21**(-GA/(GA-1.))
RETURN
ENU
                                 END .
```

```
FORTRAN A NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL ---
FILE: TRAJET
CCC
  END
  43=430
45=451R + AREF
```

APPENDIX E: COMPUTER PROGRAM LIST OF SYMBOLS

PROGRAM SYMBOL	EQUATIONS SYMBOL	UNITS	MEANING
		GEOMETRI	CAL SYMBOLS
AREF	Ar	m ²	Reference area
LΑ	Aj	_m 2	Area at station j
	-	_m 2	Area behind a conical shock wave
AIC	A _{1c}	_m 2	Area ahead of a normal shock wave
* î ca	rt ^A	m 2	Area behind a normal shock wave
AJ2*	A _{j2}		
A30	A ₃₀	m 2	Initial area at station 3
AIAJ	A _i /A _j	•	Area ratios
	,	m	Length of combustion chamber
L3	L ₃	M	Length of projectile
LPR	۱ _p	m	
RPR	Rp	ıń	Radius of projectile
ALFA	ď	deg.	Inlet come half angle

^{*}When: J=1,2.5, the shock wave is at station 1.2 real case, respectively.

PROGRAM	EQUATIONS	UNITS	MEANING
SYMBOL	SYMBOL		
		ATMOSPHERI	C SYMBOLS
то	T_0	°K	Static temperature at altitude y ₃
P 0	P _O	kg/m ²	Static pressure at altitude y_3
RHOA	٥٥	kg/m ³	Air density at altitude y_3
MUA	μ ₀	N.sec/m ²	Air viscosity at altitude y ₃
UO	UO	m/sec	Projectile muzzle velocity
MO	Mo	-	Projectile initial mach number
GRAV	g	m∕sec ²	Gravity (9.807)
GA	$\gamma_{f a}$	-	Air heat capacities ratio (c_p/c_v)
GAÍ	-	-	$(\gamma_a+1)/2$
GA2	•	-	(_{Ya} -1)/2
GA1 2	-	-	(_{Ya} +1)/[2(_{Ya} -1)]
GA3	-	-	$\gamma_a/(\gamma_a-1)$

PROGRAM SYMBOL	EQUATIONS SYMBOL	UNITS	<u>MEANING</u>
	COM	BUSTION CHAM	BER'S SYMBOLS
RHQF	٥f	kg/m ³	Fuel density
ETAT	η _T	-	Burning efficiency
A,N	A,N	-	Burning rate parameters
WA	^ŵ a	kg/sec	Air mass flow
WF	₩ _f	kg/sec	Fuel mass flow
WT	Ψ̈́Τ	kg/sec	Total mass flow
F	F · ·	-	w _e /w _a
RDOT	۴	m/sec	Burning rate
CSTAR	C*	m/sec	$\sqrt{9*R_f^{*T}}$ / Γ (when: $\Gamma = \Gamma(\gamma_f)$).
RF	$R_{\mathbf{f}}$	m/ ^a K	Hot gas constant $=\frac{R(j/\text{mole}/^{0}K)}{MW(kg/\text{mole})*g(m/sec}^{2})$ Hot gas heat capacities ratio (c_{p}/c_{v})
GF	Ϋ́f		
GF1	-	•	(Y _f +1)/2
GF2	-	-	(Y _f -1)/2
GF12	-	-	(_{Yf} +1)/[2(_{Yf} -1)]
GF3	-	-	Y _f /(Y _f -1)

PROGRAM SYMBOL	EQUATIONS SYMBOL	UNITS	MEANING
		THERMODYNAMIC	SYMBOLS
TJ	T _j	o _K	Static temperature at station j
тту	T _{T.j}	o _K	Total temperature at station j
PJ	pj	kg/m ²	Static pressure at station j
P TJ	P _{T.j}	kg/m ²	Total pressure at station j
MJ	M _j	en	Mach number at station j
PTJ1, PTJ2 MJ1,MJ2	PTj1,P _{Tj2} (M _{j1} ,M _{j1}		As above with AJ1, AJ2
ТЗМ	T3M	kg/m ²	Maximum _{T3} available
M3N, M3I	M _{3N} ,M _{3I}	-	M ₃ calculated from nozzle and inlet
			direction, respectively.

PROGRAM SYMBOL	EQUATIONS SYMBOL	UNITS	MEANING
		LOSSES	SYMBOLS
PIDI	^π D'	-	Boundary layer losses
PID2	^π D"	-	Subsonic diffuser recovery
PIN	[≀] rn	-	Nozzle losses
•	^π C	-	Conical wave losses
-	^π NS	-	Normal shock losses
-	^π e	•	Expansion losses
-	$\pi_{\mathbf{h}}$	-	Heat losses

PROGRAM SYMBOL	EQUATIONS SYMBOL	UNITS	MEANING
		RAMJET PERFOR	MANCE SYMBOLS
CF	c _f	-	Thrust coefficient
Thrust	F .	N (or kg)	Thrust
ISP	^I sp	N/kg.sec (or sec)	Fuel specific impulse
SEC	SFC	kg/hour/N	Specific fuel consumption

PROGRAM	EQUATIONS	UNITS	MEANING
SYMBOL	SYMBOL		
		TRAJECTO	RY SYMBOLS
Drag	D	N	Drag
WPR	Wp	kg	Mass of projectile
WB	WB	kg	Mass of booster
DELU	ΔU	m/sec	Change in initial velocity due to booster
ឋ	U	m/sec	υ _Ο + Δυ
DELT	ΔΤ	sec	Change in time
TI	t	SAC	Time
ТОВ	^t GB	sec	Time of burning
TETA	8	deg.	Gun elevation angle
TETP	^θ ρ	dey.	Projectile second cowl angle
	P	DRAG	COEFFICIENT
CDN	CDN	•	Nose drag coefficient
CDWW	CDMM	-	Wing wave drag coefficient
CDWF	COME	-	Wing friction drag coefficient
CDS	C _{DS}	-	Skin drag coefficient (laminar/turbulent)
CDB	c _{OB}	-	Base drag coefficient

PROGRAM	EQUATIONS	UNITS	MEANING
SYMBOL	SYMBOL		
		MATHEMATICA	AL SYMBOLS
ΡΙ	11	-	3.14159
IPR	-	-	Printing parameter: > 0 combustion results together with trajectory (on different files):
			<pre># 0 working results only;</pre>
			= 1 also reasons for not running
			= 2 also full reasons for not running
			= 3 also loop on mach number (CALCM)
			<pre>= -1 trajectory prints only</pre>
ITRA	•	-	Loop paramerer:
_,,,,,			= +1 single value for A_0/A_r , A_5/A_r
			= -1 loop on A_0/A_r , A_5/A_r , and
	•		print summary, only.
IL00	-	-	Check parameter:
			< 1 regular run
			<pre> 1 doesn't have a solution</pre>
IL, ILO	-	-	Trajectory printing parameter
			(prints every ILO point).
IRAM	₩.	-	Ramjet parameter:
# + vr # 1			<pre># 0 ramjet in operation</pre>
			= 1 projectile without propulsion
XMO	x _{mo}	-	Stopping mach number

PROGRAM SYMBOL	EQUATIONS SYMBOL	MEANING
3111000	3111002	SUBROUTINES
INIT	~	Computes initial conditions
BURN	-	Computes combustion chamber's performance
TERMO	-	Thermodynamic comand subroutine
INTER	-	Computes, by interpulation, thermodynaic
		conditions, or cowl drag coefficients.
NOZZ	-	Computes nozzle performance
CALCM	-	Computes mach number indirectly
RESUL	-	Computes ramjet performance
CHOKE	•	Checks if nozzle is choked
INLET	•	Command subroutine for inlet
CONE	•	Computes conical wave loss
THROAT	•	Computes boundary layer loss
NSR	-	Computes normal shock loss
DIFFUS	-	Computes subsonic diffuser performance
MIN	-	Command subroutine to compute situation
		when normal shock is at point 2
CORVAL	~	Command subroutine to compute situation when
		normal shock is at the correct place
EXPAN	-	Computes losses due to expansion into the
		combustion chamber
HEAT	-	Computes heat losses at combustion chamber
CHECK	•	Check for pressure capability
TRAJ	•	Command subroutine to compute trajectory
ATM		Computes atmospheric conditions as a function
		of altitude (y)

PROGRAM SYMBOL	EQUATIONS SYMBOL	MEANING
B00S	-	Computes booster performance
DRAGG	-	Computes drag
CALCD	-	Computes skin drag coefficient, indirectly
DRAGH	-	Cowl drag command subroutine
DRAGWW	-	Computes wing/fin wave drag coefficient
		(command subroutine)
PRANT	-	Computes Prandtl-Meyer angle (v)
		from a given mach number
APRANT	-	Computes mach number from a given Prandtl-
		Meyer angle (v)
PRES	-	Pressure ratios formula
DRAGPR	-	Computes drag coefficients of a projectile
		without combustion
DYNA	-	Computes the dynamics of the projectile
DATTA	-	Initial data
PRILOO	-	Prints ramjet performance
PRIN	-	Prints detailed values when does not fine
•		solution

APPENDIX F: COMPUTER PROGRAM USERS GUIDE

Fl. Input Data

ADAR, ASAR, A1AO, A2AO, A3AR

ALFA, TETA, TETP

IPR, ITRA, XMO, IRAM

PID1, PID2, PIN

Options

ALFA = Inlet come half angle

TETA = Gun elevation angle

TETP = Second cowl angle

IRP = 0 clean print of RAM + TRAJ

= 1, 2, 3 more details on RAM

= -1 TRAJ only

ITRA = 1 works on one set of data

= -1 1cop on AOLA5

IRAM = O Ramjet

= 1 Projectile without propulsion

F2. Execution Commands (For use with IBM 370)

F2.1 Opening Commands

LAXXXXP

Password

GLOBAL TXTLIB FORTMOD2 MOD2EEH

F2.2 Compilation

FORTGI TRAJET

F2.3 Run on Terminal

FILEDEF OZ DISK TRJ D(RECFM F BLOCK 132 PERM

FILEDEF 03 DISK DRG D(RECFM F BLOCK 132 PERM

FILEDEF O5 DISK INP D

FILEDEF O6 DISK CMB D

EXEC RUN TRAJET

XEDIT CMB D

(or: XEDIT TRJ D)

(or: XEDIT DRG D)

Note: $\underline{CMB} \ \underline{D}$ will contain the combustion process results.

TRJ D will contain the trajectory part.

DRG D will contain drag coefficients.

F2.4 Hard Copy

FILE

PRINT CMB D

PRINT TRJ D

PRINT DRG D

APPENDIX G:

G1. PROGRAM AERO(*): LISTING

(*) The original program was developed by T. M. Gawain [9]. The modification listed here was prepared for this report to calculate the cowl drag coefficient.

```
FILE: AERO
                                                                                                                                                                                                           FORTRAN 4 NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
                                                                                                          SPECIFICATION STATEMENTS
                                                                                                      IMPLICIT REALMACA-H.O-21.1NTEGERMACI-NI
                                                                                                SELECT OPTIONS

LOGI WEIFE (6,102);
LOGI WEIFE
EXPLANATION

TOOL MRITE 16.2021

TOOL MRITE 16.2021

TOOL MRITE 16.2021

TO ARTON AROUSE - CANDITION THIS PROCKET UTTLIFER AND ACTON ACTON
```

```
ENTED INPUT DAPAMETERS

2081 WRITELD-2[31] XW.XL.DL.NL.NA.NB.NTAB.KNOSE.KT4[1.KAP(6].KAP(T)

***VC.NP2[12.KNOSE
***VC.NP2[13.KNOSE
***VC.NP2[13.KN
                                                                                ENTER INFUT PARAMETERS
```

```
FILE: 4ERU
                                                                            FORTRAM A NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
                                    INPIT EPROR MESSAGE
    ZIGI WRITE(6,2181)
ZIGI FORMAT(1,119UT ERROR, REENTER ITEM NUMBER.")
GO TO ZIZI
                                    ENTER MACH NUMBER XM
  ZZZI MPITF(6:2221)
ZZZI FORMAN I TILENTER AM IN OFCIMAL FORMAT.")
ZZA FORMAN (F7.4)
ECOMAN (F7.4)
                                     ENTO LENGTH XL ,
  2261 WRITE(A.2281)
2281 FORMAT( ""FINTER XL IN DECIMAL FORMAT.")
2301 FORMAT( ""FINTER XL IN DECIMAL FORMAT.")
2301 FORMAT(FINTER XL IN DECIMAL FORMAT.")
301 FORMAT(FINTER XL IN DECIMAL FORMAT.")
301 FORMAT(FINTER XL IN DECIMAL FORMAT.")
                                   ENTER TAIL TAPER DL
   2321 WEITT (6.23%) 2341 FORMAT (1.1. CAPPLICABLE, IN DECIMAL FORMAT.*) DEAN(5.236), FORMAT (1.1. CAPPLICABLE, IN DECIMAL FORMAT.*) 2361 FORMAT (6.4.) GO TO 2061
                                     ENTER HOCY LENGTH INTEGER NL
   281 WOTTF(6,2401)
2401 FORMATI: "FINTER NL IN 13 FORMAT.")
+ FAULT PROPERTY PARTY PROPERTY PR
                                    ENTER NOSE LENGTH INTEGER NA
    2441 WRITE(0.2401)
2461 FO.941(1 ''''' TE NA IN IS FORMAT.")
REALISE 2421 FPR-21011 NA
GO TO 2081
                                    ENTER MICSECTION LENGTH INTEGER NO
   ENTER TABULAR INTERVAL NEAR
    2521 WRITE(6,254)
2541 FORMATI : "CHITER NTAB [N [3 FORMAT.")
80 TO 2081
                                   ENTER CODE FOR CONICAL OR OGIVAL NOSE
  2561 FORMATICAL STATES NO.5% CODE "GN" OR "ON"."?
2601 FORMATICAL
2601 FORMATI
                                    ENTER CUCE FOR CONICAL OR DGIVAL TALL
    2621 WRITE(6.2641)
2641 FORMAT(1 "."FRITER TAIL CODE "CTM OF MOTH IF APPLICABLE.")
PERO(5.2601,EPRW2101) KTAIL
```

```
FORTRAN A NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
                           FHTER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
2681 WRITF[6,2701]
2701 FORMALL ", I CHIER OPTIONAL TO MIMBER IN AS FORKAT.")
2721 FORVATIZAÇI
GO TO ZOEL
                           ENTER FIRST TAIL LENGTH INTEGER NO
 2563 WRITE(6.2703)
2703 FORMAT(1 ' SNIER NO IN 13 FORMAT.1)
READ(5.2421.ERR=2161)NC
GD TO 2061
                           ENTER SECOND MIDSECTION LENGTH INTEGER 482
 2685 WRITF(6.2705)
2705 FORMAI(1 "."FMTER WRZ [W [3 FORMAT.")
READIS:2421.9RR=2161)NRZ
GO TC 2081
                           ENTER TAIL SECOND TAPER DLZ
  2687 WRITE(6.2707)
2707 FORMAT: " FATER OLZ, IF APPLICABLE, IN DECIMAL FORMAT.")
READ(5,2361,ERP#2161)9L2
GC TO 2081
                           ENTER INCSE OPTION
2 TOP FORMAT! '.' NIEH INDSE IN 13 FORMAT'./'

- 16 INCLUDED IN CAD. HRITE 1'./'

- 16 INCLUDED IN CAD. HRITE 1'./'

- 16 ONLY TO APPANCE FLOW, WRITE 0')

READIS, 2421, FRE=21611NOSE

GO TO 2081
                           CALCULATE GEOMFTRICAL ARRAYS
SET UP INPUT AND CALCULATE AT

Z741 IF(NB2.EC.OINC=NL-NA-M8
NC2=N1-A-N8-NC-N2
DELX=X-FCDAT(NA)
AL=76LX=FCDAT(NA)
AL=76LX=FCDAT(NA)
AL=76LX=FCDAT(NA)
CLUCELX=ECATING)
CL2=NF(X=FCDAT(NC2)
JAL=AA+1
JAR=JAL+1
JBL=3A+4+1
JBL=3A+1
                            SET UP INPUT AND CALCULATE AGAI
                            CALCLATE RIJ) AND RPIJ) FOR CONICAL NOSE
```

```
| Carry | Forth a | Naval Postgraduate School | Afrogano | Afrogan
```

```
### PILE: AERO FORTRAN A NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

#### STATE OF THE TREE SCHOOL

#### STATE OF THE SCHOOL

### STATE O
```

```
IF [[X(J)=XT([]+T]:NE.O.0]GO TO 3307

WRITE[2 3305]J.[IXIJ]:X[[]]:X[[]]:R[]]:R[]]:RP(J):RP(J):RETA.T

FORMATI : ".*3305)-2Xx2[13:2X):YEIO.3.2X)]

GO TO 3777

IF (A=L E-C.O)UP TO 3302

R=(YP-T)/2(J)

C=L+PP(J):PA

D=((X(J)-X[[]-1]):PP-(X(J)-X[(]):PT)/(2.**R(J)**2)

E=(X(J)-X[[]-1]):PP-(X(J)-X[(]):PT)/(2.**R(J)**2)

E=(X(J)-X[[]-1]):PP-(X(J)-X[(]):PT)/(2.**R(J)**2)

E=(X(J)-X[[]-1]):PP-(X(J)-X[(]):PT)/(2.**R(J)**2)

E=(X(J)-X[[]-1]):PP-(X(J)-X[(]):PT)/(2.**R(J)**2)

SUMF-SUMF-FIGP(I):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(]):PT-(X(J)-X[(])
                                                                                                                                  TPOT
TWO
IF((R(J)-x((J)).NE.O.U)GO TO 3325
AUX(J)-x((J)-TP)/(X(J)-X((J))
AUX(J)-X((J)-TP)/(X(J)-X((J))
I-(A-GT-C.U)GO TO 3329
3337 FOR THE TOTAL STATE OF THE
```

G2. PROGRAM COWL ADJUSTMENT OF AERO FOR DO-LOOP ROUTINE

```
HAVAL POSTGRAGUATE SCHOOL
FILE: COLL
                     FORTRAM A
       RM-1-95
GA-1-4
OG 33 J-1-22
X4-2M-0-65
IF1J-F0-13X4-1,45
CALL ORACUMIXM-GA-CDWW)
IF(J-F0-13X4-1-95
GONTINUE
STOP
END
    33
         SUBPOUT THE DRAGM(X4.CAO)
IMPLICIT PEALPAGAME (-4)
         DIMENSION ALTOST PLTOST . RPLTOST . XLLTOST . FPLTOST . GAULTOST . KAPLRT
         CALCULATE GETHETHICAL ARRAYS
             OATK FOR 012; -0.1770=9.5 DE5.;-0.2280=12 DE6.;-0.2840= =15 DE6
        DATH XL/17.50/,ML/500/,NA/203/.NM7/200/,NC/ 6/.N82/61/

$ 01/-0.01360/.012/-0.11700/.

$ 11/-0.01360/.012/.NM7/200/.MC/ 79/.N82/0/.DL/-0.2780/

$ 21/10.76/.NA/212/.NM7/200/.MC/ 79/.N82/0/.DL/-0.2780/

$ 21 UP INPUT AND CALCULATE XIJ1
 CALCHLATE PLUS ----
           CHICHLATE PLUE AND MPLUE FOR CYLINDRICAL MIDSTOTION .
```

```
RP[J]==0

3101 CONTINUE
FORTRAN A MAVAL

R[N[P2]=1-0
R[N[P2]=0.0
R
                                       FILE: CONL: FORTRAN A MAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
                                                                                                                                   CALCULATE REJS AND RPESS FOR CONTCAL TAIL
                                             # PTa-DL/CL

# # L=4L+BL+CL

DO 314 | J=JGR, JGL

# JJ # L=4R T * (X | J) - R XL+CL |

# R P L J | 4 R T * (X | J) - R XL+CL |

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CALL
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G3. PLOT ROUTINES FOR USE WITH AERO [9]

-PREPLOT P (PLOT ON PRINTER)

-PREPLOT G (PLOT ON PLOTTER)

-CHARTS (CONTROL)

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//ARTC1259 JCE 12-50-0258), AMTCHAI #2996*, CLASS=A PRECODIO PRECODI PRECOD
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CONTROL ERROR

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LIFE CLE OF PRINTER COOTS -PROTTER

LIFE LE OF PRINTER COOTS -PROTTER

EXIT

PRINTER CONTINUE

CYAME PREPLOIP

COOLS -00

PROTTER CONTINUE

ENAME PREPLOID

CONTROL

G4. Results from AERO/COWL

G4.1 The symbols used in programs AERO and COWL are defined in AERO and are presented in Figure G4.1. The values of a, b_1 , c_1 , b_2 , c_2 are normalized with respect to r_1 . NA, NB, NC, NB₂, NC₂ are the appropriate numbers of points used in the program. The cowl angles α_1 , α_2 were selected as 20° , 9.5° , respectively.

To create flow at the first cowl in Figure G4.1 which is the same as for a ramjet inlet, an extension to the body was used. The extension consists of the cone of length a and cylinder of length b_1 in Figure G4.1. The cone angle, β_1 , is d degraes. The value of b_1 was varied until the pressure at the first cowl was equal to ambient; a value of b_1 equal to $7r_1$ gives this condition.

G4.2 The normalized values of the various variables which were selected are as follow:

$$a = 7.11$$
, $b_1 = 7.$, $c_1 = 0.2$, $b_2 = 2.13$, $c_2 = 1.06$ units $-DL = 0.0736$, $-DL_2 = 0.177$ units.

The appropriate numbers of points are:

The dimensional values are:

$$c_1 = 0.40$$
, $b_2 = 4.22$, $c_2 = 2.1$ inch
 $r_1 = 1.98$, $r_2 = 2.13$, $r_3 = 2.48$ inch

G4.3 It was found that the cowl drag coefficient is sensitive to the magnitude of projected cowl area. For example, another combination of these variables:

$$a = 7.11$$
, $b_1 = 7.$, $c_1 = 0.38$, $b_2 = 2.16$, $c_2 = 1.46$
 $NA = 196$, $NB = 193$, $NC = 11$, $NB_2 = 60$, $NC_2 = 40$
 $-DL = 0.138(20^0)$, $-DL_2 = 0.243(9.5^0)$

Gives higher values of the cowl drag coefficient:

Mo \	3.0	2.3
G4.2	0.0732	0.0953
GA.3	0.1214	0.1562

Therefore, attention was made to select an inlet shape as smooth as possible.

G4.4 AERO can produce also graphical results. A typical example is illustrated in Figure G4.2.

C4.5 Computer Program Users Guide

Use opening commands and compilation similar ω that defined in F2.1, F2.2.

The routine to run AERC on the terminal is defined in program itself.

The routine to run CONL on the terminal is as follows:

FILEDEF 02 DISK OUT D (RECFN F BLGCK 132 PERM

EXEC RUN CONL

PRINT OUT D optional XEDIT OUT D

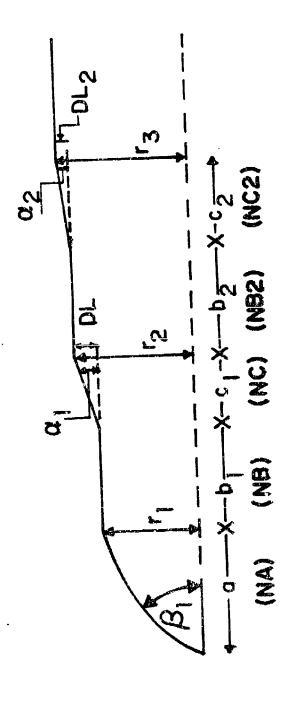
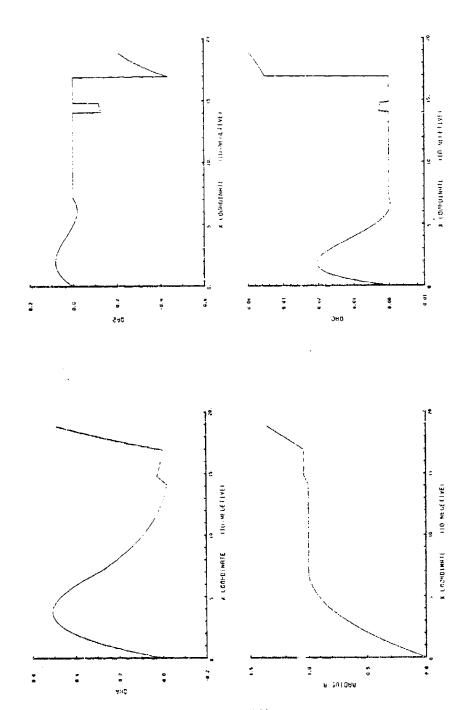


Figure 64.1 Geometry for Calculation of Cowl-Drag-Coefficient (Programs AERO & COWL) Showing Definition of Symbols



XM=3,0, XL=18.88, HL=500, NA=188, NB=185, NC=20, NB2=56, NC2=51 $c_{
m DN}(=c{
m A}_0)$ =0.0737; The symbols are defined in the program DL=0.0327, DL2=-0.3199, Nose Code=0N, Tail Code=CI Figure 64.2 Typical Results from AERO

APPENDIX H: RESULTS

HI. SUMMARY

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						35
						4C
						45
						65
						80
0.25-0.40	0.25-0.40	0.50	0.827	0.426	9.5	7
						25
						45
						65
						80
0.25-0.40	0.25-0.40	0.42	0.827	0.426	9.5	
•		0.58				•
0.25-0.40	0.25-0.40	0.47	0.75	0.426	9.5	45
			0.827			
			0.91			
0.25-0.40	0.25-0.40	0.47	0.827	0.27	9,5	45
				0.32		
				0.47		
0.25-0.40	0.25-0.40	0.47	0.827	0.426	6.5	45
					11.5	

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL PAGE OOL

SOLID FUET RAMJET & TRAJECTORY

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0.346F 05 -0.190F402
0.346F 05 -0.236F401
0.346F 05 -0.236F401
0.346F 05 -0.236F401
0.137F 05 0.185F404
0.127F 05 0.183F404
0.117F 05 0.183F404
0.117F 05 0.183F404
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PAGE OG1

SOLIO FUEL MAMJET & TRAJECTORY

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PAGE 001

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FILF: CMB	n A	MAVAL PO	STGPADUATE	SCHOOL				PAG	F 001
1		\$91.10	FUFT RAMJI	FT & FPAJECT	USA				
			SIMI	ARY					
PANDA	45 / ÀR	TOR	X CTS	¥06	TOF	X(MAX)	ikāri f	TETP	TFTA
0. 750F + 00 0. 276F + 90 0. 276F + 90 0. 276F + 90 0. 276F + 90 0. 326F + 90 0. 32	0.260	0.2027-0.002-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2	0. H21		00000000000000000000000000000000000000	0F 0		00000000000000000000000000000000000000	0. 7000 + 0010 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 0

PAGE OOI

THEI CMB D A MAVAL POSTGRADUAYE SCHOOL

SOLID FUEL RAMJET & TRAJECTORY

			SIMM						
AO/AR	A5/AR	TOB	2019	YITT	TOF	X CMAX 1	(XAM5A	TFTO	TETA
40 / AR 0.250E+00 0.260E+000 0.260E+000 0.2740E+000 0.3740E+000 0.3740E+000 0.3750E+000	45 / AR	TOB 0.4425 + 02 0.4476 + 02 0.1476 + 02 0.176 + 03 0.176 + 03	0.3446 + 05 0.3446 + 05 0.3446 + 05 0.1126 + 05 0.1126 + 05 0.1166 + 05 0.1166 + 05 0.1166 + 05 0.1166 + 05 0.1166 + 05 0.1167 + 05 0.1167 + 05 0.1167 + 05 0.1167 + 05 0.1167 + 05 0.1167 + 05 0.1167 + 05 0.1167 + 05 0.1167 + 05 0.1167 + 05 0.1167 + 05 0.1167 + 05 0.1167 + 05 0.1167 + 05 0.1167 + 05 0.1167 + 05 0.1167 + 05 0.1167 + 05	YITT O.6137+04 O.6137+04 O.6137+04 U.420: U4 U.3438+04 O.3998+04 O.3998+04	10F 0.730F + 022 0.730F + 022 0.730F + 022 0.730F + 022 0.730F + 022 0.130F + 022 0.140F + 02	X	Y ## A X 0-3 1	######################################	T F T 4 02-22 02-2

14PUT PATÀ1 G-400 0.269 0.500 0.827 0.426 9,5 25.0 0 ~2 1.800 0.930 0.930 0.960

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TIE: CMB	D 4	PACE DOI							
ì		50010	FIFEL- RAMJE	T & TRAJECT	Uo A				
			SIMM	APY					
A O /AR	A5/AR	Tris	X11%	VIII4	TOF	X (MAX)	Y (MAX)	TFTP	TETA
0.25CF-00 0.26CF+00 0.26CF+00 0.26GF+00 0.26GF+00 0.3CF+00 0.3CF+00 0.3173F+00 0.3173F+0	000 F + 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	Q. 175 r + 022 Q. 160 r + 022	0.173 F+004 0.173 F+004 0.43 6 F+004 0.43 6 F+004 0.43 6 F+004 0.73	0.962FF 004 0.962FF 004 0.962FF 004 0.9742FF	0.450/22/3/24/3/22/24/22/24/22/24/24/24/24/24/24/24/24/	0.724-94-04-4-9-04-4-9-0-9-4-9-9-9-9-9-9-9-9	0.165-004-4-4-4-6-004-6-004-6-004-6-004-6-0-1-6-0-1-6-0-1-6-0-1-6-0-6-0-6-0-6-0	01000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.450F+022 0.450F

V. TRUEL NU C. CCC 1 - 10 V. ED 21 - 12 V. ARREDON V. TRANSPON C. ENTER TO D. ARREST NO V. TRANSPON V.

PAGE COL

SOLID FUEL PAMIET & TRAJECTORY

SUMMARY .									
· AD/AR	AS /AP	T ()9	хов	YOS	TOF	K EMOR 3	(KAH) Y	TETP	TETA
	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.170F+002 0.170F	0.469F+044 0.469F+044 0.569F	0,9915404	######################################	### 100	05055455555555555555555555555555555555	00100000000000000000000000000000000000	0-6501F+022 0-6501

FC1F1 / MD	_		415.201	De mana a card vé	ecu ni
FELE: CMB	3	. A	WAYE	PG \$ (G# 1 G U4 TE	2Chails

SINE TO FULL RAPURT S TRAJECTORY

PAGE 601

FILE: CHR -NAVAL PRISTURADUATE SCHOOL PAGE DOI

SOLTO FUEL RAMJET & THAJECTORY

ADJAM	AS/AR	TOS	X119	YOR	TOF	X (MAXI)	(XAMBA	የ ፑ የ P	TETA
C. 350F+00	0.250F+00	0.3516.02	0.2225+05	0-158E+05	0.132F+03 0.133F+03	8:7715:85	-0.295=+02	8-950E+01	0.4505+02
0.21CF+00 C-28CF+00	0-2501-00	0.3457+02	0.2255+05	0.160F+05	0.1336+03	0.7886+05	-3.544F+02.	0.950F+01 0.950F+01	0.450 +02
(.29((+))	0.25UF+00	0.3385+02	0. ???F+US	0.162#+05	0.1366.03	0.9215+05	- 0.9175402	0.9505+01	0.450*+02
0.300F+00 0.31CF+00	0.250F+00 C.250F+C0	0.3267+02	0.216F+05 0.213F+05	0.1595+05	2.1395+03		-0.176F+32	0.950*+01	0.4505+02
0.3201+39	0.2505+00	0,3016+03	0.2316+05	0.1536405	0.1346403	0.9448+05	-0.3035+02	0.9505+01	1.4505102
0.3305.30	0.250F+00	21.175°+02 21.168°+02	0.9581+04	0.806F+04	0.1925+02	0.9585+04	0.936[+84	0.950F+01	0.4535+35
0.3505+00	0.2538+03	0.1635.002	0.924 - 04	D. 702 F + 04	0.1755+02	0.0241 +04	0.7825+04	0.450F+01	0.4575+02
0.36EF+00	0.750*+05 6.250E+05	0.1695+02	0.924F#(K	0.7925+04	0.1755+02	0.9247+64	G. 7825+04	0.4505+01	0.453*+02
0. 1001+99	0.75UE+05	0. [695+02	0.4247+04	0.782F+04	0.175 + 02	0.9245+04	0.7925+64	0.450(+0[0.450*+02
0.390F+00 0.400F+00	0.2505+00	0.169(+02	0.4546404	0.7425+04	0.1755+02	0.9247 +04 0.924F +04	0.792F+04 2.742F+04	0.9505+01	0.450*+02
0.5407+00	0.260[+00	0.3735+02	0.236 5 + 05	164 +05	3:1345:83	0.7557+65	-0.713[+93 -0.739[+03	0.950F+01	0.4505.02
J. 2705+00	0.5601+00	9.3737+02	0.7115+05	0.1685+05	0.135F+03	0.795 +95	-9.171F+03	0.4508+01	0.453*+02
0.2705.00	0.260F+U0	0.3/3[+02	0.2435+05	0.170°+05 0.172E+05	0.136F+03	0.814[+05	-0.644(+02 -0.784(+02	0.950F+01 C-950F+31	0.4535+02
0.300F+L3	0.76 JF +70	0.3636+03	0.743F+05	0.1726+05	0.139F+03	0.8485+05	-0.975[+02	0.9505+01	0-452[+32
0.3105+03	C.260F+60	0.3617+02	0.2415+05	0.1727+05	0.140[+03		-0.204F+03	0.4504401	0.4505+92
0.3346+90	0.7606+30	0.164 +02	C. 914F+14	0.7775.04	0.174F+02	D. 41 H. + 14	0.7777	0 9 2 8 T - 01	6 250" + 32
0.34UF+00 C.35CF+00	0.2607+00	0.1425+02	0.8776+04	0.7481+04	\$0+9161.0	0.8776+04	0.754°+04	0.950-+01	0.4535403
C. 16 C(+90	0.2075+08	0.1625+02	0.844F + 114	9.1545+34	0.1686+02	0.8845404	0.1346+04	0.4505+01	0.450* +03
0.37(1:00	0.2595460	0.1627+02	0.844F004 0.884F004	0.7545404	0.1646.02	0.8841 + 64	0. 854F+04 0. 854F+04	0.950 -01	0.450" +22 0.455" +42
0.3905.00	0.200F100	0.1424+02	0.8545404	0.754F+04 0.754F+04	0.1687+07	0.8845 +04	0. 1545+04	0.9505+01	0.450 # +33
0.43(543) +4********	30 + 10 + 5 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6	0.862F+02 20++++++	******	44444	0.1007 002	U.007/ +U4	0. 1541404	0.950[+0]	0.4507+02

1MPDT (ATP: C.+00 0.250 0.420 0.827 v,5 45.0 0-7 1.600 0.930 0.960

FILE: CMR -	D A	NAVAL, PE	ISTG#45UATE	\$08053				P4 6	F J01
1		\$02.50	FIIEC RANI	TARBET & T	ብ። ሲ				
			5.0%	'ACY					
40/AR	A5 / AR	TUT	प्रताप	vn5	Trif	XEMAX:	(KAP) Y	1E T P	TETA
2.25C+000 6.25C+000 6.25C+0000 6.25C+00000 6.25C+000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.7435+03	######################################	0.000000000000000000000000000000000000	######################################	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	Q4044000000000000000000000000000000000	######################################	######################################
0.00	0.270	0.580	O. H1 F	0.436					

1NPUL DITAT 0.400 0.700 0.580 0.877 9.5 45.0 0.72 1.890 0.937 0.930 0.940

FILE: CMB - D A NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL PAGE OUL

SOLID FREE RANGE & TRAJECTORY

			- 50%	AITT					
AO/AR	AS / AP	TOR	Xins	YOR	TOF	X EMAX 1	THAX	TFTP	1 FTA
0.25C5+00 0.25UC+00 0.37UC+00 0.28UF+00	0.250F+00 0.250F+00 0.250F+30 0.250F+30	0.2321+02 0.7147+02 0.1947+02 0.175E+02	0.1435.665 0.1357.505 0.1235.05 0.1125.05	9.117F > 05 6.111F + 05 9.103F + 05 6.958 - + 04	0.127E+03 0.127E+03 0.627F+02 0.570F+02	0.664F + 05 0.666F + 05 0.371F + 05 0.370F + 05	0.276°+02 -0.225F+03 0.156F+05 0.15F+05	0.950F+01 0.950F+01 0.950F+01	0.450F+02 0.450F+02 0.450F+02 0.453F+02
0.2507+00 0.3000+00 0.3100+00 0.3200+00	0.259F+00 0.259F+00 0.259F+00 0.259F+00	9.175*+02 9.16%+02 0.16%+02	0.957840X 0.517640X 0.54540X 0.774640X	0.035 + 04 0.776 F + 04 0.797 F + 04 0.787 F + 04	0.1827.402 0.1755.02 0.1755.02 0.1757.92	0.9516 +04 0.9174 +04 0.9246 +04 0.9246 +04	0.776F+04 0.776F+04 0.782F+04 0.782F+04	0.950F+01 0.950F+01 0.950F+01 0.950F+01	0.453F+0Z 0.453F40Z 0.453F+3Z
0.3301+36 0.3401+30 0.3501+30	0.250F+00 0.253F+00 0.25CF+00	0.169 +02	0.5240+06 0.5246+04 10.5246+04	0.782F+04 0.782F+04 0.782F+04	0.135F+02 0.135F+02 0.135F+02	0.924F+C4 0.924F+C4	0.782F+34 9.782F+34 0.782F+34	0.9505+01	0.450F+32 0.450F+32 0.451F+02 0.457=+02
0.310F+30 0.310F+30 C-38C5+33	0.250*+00 0.250F+90 0.250F+90	0.169F.02	0.9241+04	0.787F+04 0.787F+04 0.787F+04 0.787F+04	0.175F+07 0.175F+07 0.175F+07	0.424F+04 0.424F+04 0.424F+04 0.424F+04	0.762F+04 0.782F+04 0.782F+04 0.782F+04	0.950F+01 0.950F+01 0.950F+01 0.950F+01	0.457*+0? 0.457*+02 0.457*+32*
0.29C2+00 0.40C3+30 6.25C5+30 0.2695+90	0.250F+00 0.250F+00 0.260F+00	0.169(+92 0.169(+92 0.261(+02 0.250(+02	0.524F+04 0.324F+04 0.164F+05 0.157F+05	0.125F+05	0.1756.02	0.436+65	0.782E+04 -0.1771+03 -0.1291+03	0.9505+01	0.4505402
9.2705490 8.205490 9.2405490	0.260F+00 0.260F+00 0.260F+00	0.2437+32	0.1357+05 0.165=435 0.1737+65	9.1735 +05 9.1745 +05 9.1745 +05	0.1295+03	0.7035+05 0.691F+05 0.642F+05	-0.722F+02 -9.117F+03 -0.649F+01	0.950F+91 0.950F+01 0.959F+01	0.4595+02
0.3205400 0.3205400	6.260[+00 6.260[+00	0.1621.05 0.1651.05	0.417F+J\$ 0.419F+U4 0.844F+(\$	0.7745 +04 0.7545 +04	0.1/15+02 0.167F+02 0.1645+02	0.71/5+04	0.7777414 0.7481+04 0.7545+04	0.950F+01 0.950F+01 0.950F+01	0.4505+02 0.4575+02 0.4575+02
6.3360F+90 0.340F 40 (.3505+70 0.340F+30	0.260[+00 0.2605+00 0.2605+00 0.2605+00	9.1626.02 9.1626.02 9.1626.02	0.7446.04 0.7446.06 0.5346.06 0.5346.09	0,754fs04 0,754f+04 0,754f+04 U,754f+04	0.165F+02 0.164F+02 0.168F+02	0.884F+04 0.884F+04 0.884F+04 0.884F+04	0.754F+84 0.754F+84 0.754F+84 0.754F+84	0.950F+01 0.950F+01 0.950F+01 C.950F+01	0.453F+32 0.453F+32 0.453F+32 0.453F+32
0.340F+00 0.340F+00	0.260F+00 0.260F+00 0.246F+00	0.1625.02	0.9998303 0.8656404 0.6866406	0.754F+94 0.754F+94 0.754F+95	0.1646402	0.894F+64 0.894F+04 0.895F+64	0.754F034 0.754F044 0.754F04	0.9505+01	0.450F+02 0.450F+02 0.450F+02
C. 4CC*+00	0.2435+00	6-11-5, 195	4441 + 55	9.7547404	0.168F+02	0.9455+04	Ü. 754F+04	0.950 = 101	C.450F+0Z

1401 10181 0.760 0.470 0.750 0.420 4.5 45.0 0.760 0.420 0.930 0.960

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FILE: CMR	D A NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHROL								PAGE 001	
1		SOLIN	FUET PAMJE	T 5 TRAJECT	(UP Y					
			- 5048	IARY						
AD/AR	A5/AR	¥ ()¤	AUX	FOY	TOF	REMARE	EXAM) Y	TOTP	TETA	
C. 25(F-00) O. 27(F-00) O. 27(F-00) O. 27(F-00) O. 27(F-00) O. 27(F-00) O. 37(F-00) O. 37	i à :			9.12.77 # - 955 9.11.77 # - 905 9.11.77 # - 904 9.11.77 # - 904 9.77 # - 904 9.77 # - 904 9.77 # - 905 9.77 #	9.1279 # 1000 #	######################################		######################################	0.450F+002 0.450F+002	
9.5 45.0) 0 -7 1.8d	9.470 10 0.930 0.5	130 0.760	-	\		-			

STUTO GUEE MANJOY & THAUHOTORY

			SU4H						
AU/AR	AS/AP	POT	h-76	AUU	T OF	T XAM I X	YIMAXU	tot \$	TETA
0.2306+00	0.250E+00	0.476F+07	0-1/35-05	0.1345+05	0.1305.03	0.1031+69	-9. 2125+93	0.950F+01	0 - 450E +02
6.260F+00	0.5555.07	0.2580+62	0.163E-25	0. [29] 10	0-130F+03		-0.135F+02	0.9505+01 0.950E+01	0 • 450° +02 0 • 450° +02
0.210F+00 0.280F+00	0.2501+00	0.2365.03	0.1565+05	0.1255+05	0.130[403 0.130[403	0.713F+05	-0.8701+33	0.9505+01	0.450°+02
0. 290F+no	0.250F+00	0011 102	C 129 + 05	0.108F+US	U 775+03	7.6937 +(5	~ C. 100' + 52	0.9505 - 01	0.4505+02
0.30Lf3.00	C.250*+CO	3.1751473	0.4575+04	0.4955+04	0.1826+02	0.9576+04	Q. BuS! -06	0.9501+01	0 - 4535 + 62
0.3105+00	0.250[+60	0. 1v# +02	0.4165+04	(. 774 004	G. [75F+02	0. 4fet +Or	0.7165424	0.930[+0]	0.4525.402
0.32CF+09	0.250F+00 0.550F+00	C. 16 97 402	0.4747+04	0.787E+04	0.175F+02	0.9245+04	0.7971+44	0.9505+01	0 • 450° • 97 0 • 453° • 93
6.3405.00	0.2505+00	0.1675+02	Q 12 4 1 > G6	0. /B2 + 04	0:175F+02	0.424F +24	0.7825+34	0.950F+01	0.4536.02
0.350*+^0	C.2505+00	9.10 7 + 02	0. 741-04	0. 02F+04	0.1755+02	0.4245 + 04	0.7926+34	0.950°+01	0.4505+02
0.3601 90	0.7505+00	3. 641+02	0. 4745+04	0. 1825+04	0.1755+03	0.924 +04	7. 7475004	0.9506+01	0 - 4505 + 32
0.370f+0.j 6.340£+00	1.250[+00	3. 1631 +02	0.9245+04	0.7425+04	8:1/35:93	0.4245 + 04	0. P42F494 C. P43F404	0.4505+01	0.4575+72
C. 3+0(+10	0.2505+00	6.169:+02	0.4745104	0.70-7-04	0. 1151 + 72	0.4246+04	0. 7821+04	0.9505+01	0.4515+72
0.4007+10	U.250F+00	0.167 +02	U.924F404	0.7825+65	50 - 751 1.0	0.9241 + 66	C. 78.72+34	0.9505401	りょもちょをもりを
0.2505103	6.2801+00	0.305! +02	0.1011.05	0.1535+05	0.1308+03	0.7151.+05	- U, 850F+0?	0.9508+01	0.4500 403
0.2500.00	0.500,+00	0.244, •03	0 . 1 10 F + 05	0.1415.05	0.1325.03	0.730F +05		0.95UF+01	0.4501+02
0.2700+30	0.2605+00	0.285[+12	0.1425+35	0.1437+05	0.1335+03	0.7485 +05		0.9506+01	0,450F+02 0,450E+02
C. 2 +uF+00	0.2605-00	n 255: +nz	U. 165F+05	0.132*+05	0.113F+03	0. 7505 + 65		0.750 +01	0.45)*+32
J. 30(*100	0.2631+60	0.236*+02	0.1736+05	0.1243+05	9.1395+39	0.7435+05	-C.3POF 6 32	0.950r+Q[0.450 +02
0.3105+00	0.7405+00	0-168 +03	0.7175+04	0.1775+05	0.1745+02	0.3112.04	6.41.14.00	0.950*+01	0.453* +32
0.3267+C0 G.33CF+G0	C-5005+00	0.1615492	0.477 + 14	0.14PF+04	0.1646.03	0.8775+64	0.7685.04	0.950*+01	0.4505+02
0.3465+30	0.2635+90	0.167 +32	0. 454 * + 44	0. 754F+04	0.1685+72	0.884E+04	6. 7545104	0.9575491	0.4574472
0.350-+00	ū.263F+00	0.14.25.40.2	11. HA4 F + 04	9.7547+04	0. [KHE+02	G.884F+04	0.15NF004	0.4501.01	0.45)[+92
L. 301 +00	. 4.240F+3C	0.1625+42	11. H44 E t 34	0.7541 104	Ç. İbdî tûž	0.5945 +64	0. 7546 . 04	0.050 - 0	0.450F+02
0.316,400	9-2498:29	0.162.405	U. 444 5 4 34	0.754F + 04	0.1645.02	0-4075 (0)	0.7540434	0.4501.401	0.45 F + 02
0.100°+00 0.350°+00	U.263F+00	0.162 +02	0.0345104	0.754F+34	0.1645+32	0.0847+04	0. 8546 : 04	0.950F+01	0.457 +07
C. 4 CUF + U.)	0.2608+39	9-165-105	0 0145+14	U. 754F+0A	0.1681+02	0.8611+04	0.1545+05	0.9502+31	0.455F+02
		20 66 66 6 6 6 6							

FILEE CHR /	D A	HAVAL PO	STGRADUATE	SCHOUL				PAG	E 001
1	1 SOUTO FUET RAMJET & TRAJECTORY								
			SUMM	SARY					
· AG/AR	A5 /AP	YOR	X135	γņя	TOF	EXAMIX	Y(MAX)	TETP	TETA
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H2. DETAILED RESULTS

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0.28	0.47	0.827	0.426	0.26	9.5	15	
0.28	0.42	0.827	0.426	0.26	9.5	45	
0.28	0.47	0.887	0.426	0.26	9.5	45	
0.28	0.47	0.91	0.426	0.26	9.5	45	
0.28	0.47	0.827	0.47	0.26	9.5	45	
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CONSTART (DSSES)

PIG1 0.930

INITIAL FLIGHT CONDITIONS

POIRG/M23 Talki KODI KEJASI PTO/KEJMZI TIKIKI 0.103/+05 0.7885+03 0.377#401 0.1065+07 5.4586+03 1,400

1070 12715 377 475 476 AS/AD MA GF 107 106 166 167

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FILES TRU D ; A NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHIPIL

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PAMIET TPAJECTOPY

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PAGE DOL

PAMIET TRAUSCHIEF

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LPR MPF A0 /A4 AS/AF 1.3 UQ A30 0.1555+61 0.475F+07 0.530F-07 0.780E+00 0.760E+07 0.584F+00 0.767F+03,0.863E+03 0.199E+01 0.174E+03 EDN CBS APR TETP CUM COME 0.475F-0.276

0.105E+00 0.239E-02 0.117E-01 0.943F-03 0.127F-01 0.618F+00 0.484E-01 0.177F+06 0.10E+00 0.227F-02 0.127E-01 0.381F-02 0.27F-01 0.618F+00 0.484E-01 0.90F+06 1.40 0.18F+00 0.227F-02 0.127E-01 0.376E-02 0.27F-01 0.618F+00 0.484E-01 0.90F+06 1.40 0.27F+00 0.227E-02 0.137E-01 0.377E-02 0.27F-01 0.618F+00 0.484E-01 0.277F-01 0.377E-02 0.127F-01 0.618F+00 0.484E-01 0.277F-01 0.407F-01 0.377E-02 0.127F-01 0.618F+00 0.484E-01 0.277F-02 0.127F-01 0.618F+00 0.484E-01 0.277F-02 0.127F-01 0.407F-01 0.40

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL PAGE DOS รีรีรีร์ เรทะทางคมคะ คลพมคา รีรีรีร์ วิธีรีราชออดของกกของกกของของของกรีรีร์รีร์ GEOMFTPICAL DATA: 46/15 40 MEC 2.3136 CONSTANT LOSSES! PIPL- 0.930 P102= INITIAL FLIGHT CONDITIONS: POIRG/421 YORK ROOLKG/MEE PTOIXG/MEE TTOIKE 0.288F+03 0.122F+01 0.186F+06 0.458F+03 1,400 AS/AO WA 1C/6 12/11 3/2 6/3 4/0 (3

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MAYAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

RAMJET TRAJECTORY

0.155F+01 0.475E+02 0.530E-02 0.200E+00 7.260E+07 0.584F+00 0.762E+03 0.863F+03 0.199E+Ct 0.124E+03

71	23	Y3	TFTA	MG	•0	PHPA	70	FILE	WPP	DRAG	THE UST
0.622E *00	N 778F 454	0.755F+03 0.223E+04	0.415F+97	3:335	0.103F+05 0.832F+04	8:1825:81	0.2765.03	0.1 72F-04	47.0	1351:3	1377.6
0.5605+61	0.34 ¥ +04	0.166F >04 0.504F +04 0.667F +04	0.4736102	3.630		0.753*+00	7.2485473	0.1687-04	46.7 46.5 46.3	726.0	1104.7
0.106E+02 0.131E+02 0.156E+02	0. 1015 +04	0.734 +04	0.38GT+U7	3.779	0.3895+04	0.5402+00	0.2116+03	0.1575-04	46.0	564.3 475.8 401.0	775.8 632.6 515.6
0.1805+02	2.14/5:22	9-165-185	0.3.95.02	7. IIR	0.2251 +04	0.3377403	0.2175.03	0 14 - 04	45.9	317.4	423.3
0.230F 102 0.255F 102 0.250F 102	C. 187F+05	0.129 +09 0.136 +05 0.146 +05	0. 3) 1F+ 12	3.146	8.138404	0.7125+00	7.2175471	7-1911-09	45.8	247.7 214.0	314.7 317.5
0.3055407	0.204E+05	0.1565.05	0.7706+02	2.624	0.1345+34 0.1345+34 0.3045+33	9.1635+03	0.8135+03	0.1415-04	47.8 45.8	163.0	719.7 6.0
0.355F+02 0.379F+02 0.404F+02	0.2415.05	0.181495	0.217F+12	2.541	0.434-+03	0.1165+00	0.2116901	0.101.70	43:8	125.4 113.5 44.5	0.3 9.0 0.0
0.4545+02	0.2855.05	- 0.201 +05	0.1475+37	2.391 2.391 2.350	0.571.463		7.5176.63 3.7176.33	0.1415-01	45. R 45. R	PB.7	Ç.0
0.479F407 0.5L4F+07 0.579F+0	0.3556.05	0.2047+05	0.144E+07	3:313	0.5366473	0.4341-01	0.2175631	2-1417-04	45.8	74.2 68.7 64.6	
0.554F+07	A 3175 AAG	0.214 +05	0.1-3E+07 0.822E+31	3:343	0.4776+03	D. 496 F - 01	0.2176.9 0.2176.9	0 4 F-04 0 4 F-04	45.1	61.7 58.6	9.9
0.603F+12 0.627F+02 C.653F+07	0.420E+05	n.227F+05	0.374F+01 0.176E+01 -0.44[5+07	3: 140	0.4047+01	0.671 F-01	0.71/1433	7	45. R 45. 9	56.7 55.5 54.7	0.0
0.6765 192		. n. 3 2 1 F 4 7 5	- n. 21. SF+BL	7.14 E	0.333 +03	B. 0 / 1 01	1.2675421	0.417-04	45.8	54.8 55.3	0.7
0.753F+07 0.778F+02	0.479# 405	0.2217 +05 0.2277 +05 0.2177 +05 0.2177 +05	-0.707F+41 -0.927E+01	Ž. j	0.4305+01	0.721-0	7.21/5.0	0.1415-04	45.8	\$6.3 \$7.9 60.2	0.3
0.827E+07 0.827E+07 0.852E+07				3:13	1 7.4745+01	0.7917-01	0.5111.0	0.1414-04	45.0	63.1	0.0
0.4076.0	8:3407:69	8:197:135	-8:2036:83	1:161	8:335:8	0.96401	8:3174:3	1 1 1 1 F - 12	45.8	77.0) Ç.O
0.9376+02	0.6050+07	0.1916 +07	1-0.270E+02 1-0.240E+32 1-2.260E+32	5: 16	0.7235.03	0.1157+07	9.3176.0	0.1417-04	45.1	101.3	9.0
0.100F+0	9 4.664540	0.174 +05 0.175 +05 0.154 +05	1 - O , Z'J FF F UZ	Z	. 6.130~+04	0.1545+00	3 3 3 7 7 6	0.1415-04	45.9 45.9	175.3	0 - 10 10 - 11
0.108E40	0.6925401	6 0.145f +05 6 0.145f +05	i-0.3335+02 i-0.3505+92	2:27	8:1315:03	0.2025 • 00 0.2105 • 00	3 8:31/5:8	3:1417-84	45.6	1 1 19 1 . 6	, C.C
0. 125.0	0.770 + 0	5 0.125°•09	5-0.36 JF+02 5-9.38 3F+02	2:30	* 0.205°*34	D. 306F+01	0.2175.0 0.2175.0		45.8	289.0) Č.i
0.130E+0	0.757	0.0104 +01 0.037 +04 0.014 -04	1-0.41 0F 002	\$:55.	0.3438.00	6.4047+00) 1.236F/11	3 0.1515-04	45.0	380.9 364.1	0.7 C.0
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0. 13F+D	ኔ ሮ. ዘ፤ ማ ሮቀብ ^ነ ኔ ሳ. በየኮሮቀሳ	ちゅっというものち	9-19-49-44-6-17 5-18-5-16-5-17	1.4A	2 - 13 (1.55 5 5 134 2 - 14 25 (1.5 6 5)	0.1475419 3.774540	1 7 7 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	3 0.1475-04 1 0.1705-04	45.4	1 651.6	0. 0
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0-1556+0	0-4755+0	2 0.5308-02	0.2806+00	0.260*+00	0.5845+00	9.1625+0	0.9635+0	3 0.197°+01	0.124 ⁿ +
TETE	CUM	¢ns	CUMM	COME	APP	Sea	Suu	0	xwa
\$	0-1015-00 0-1025-000 0-1025-	0.022x2027x2x2x2x2x2x2x2x2x2x2x2x2x2x2x2x2	0.000000000000000000000000000000000000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.	0.614874 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000	0.44 100	0666666667355555555555555555555555555555	00000000000000000000000000000000000000

9.50 9.50 9.50 9.50

0.112F+000 0.228E-02 0.124F-01 0.304F-02 0.127F-01 0.618F+00 0.494E-01 0.178F+06 1.40 0.120F+00 0.227F-02 0.120F-01 0.127F-01 0.618F+00 0.494F-01 0.207F+06 1.40 0.127F+00 0.227F-02 0.12F-01 0.127F-01 0.618F+00 0.494F-01 0.207F+06 1.40 0.127F+00 0.277F-02 0.127F-01 0.618F+00 0.494F-01 0.207F+06 1.40 0.138F+00 0.727F-02 0.144F-01 0.371F-02 0.127F-01 0.618F+00 0.494F-01 0.207F+06

FILE: CHB JCOHOZ STAUGARDISON JAVAN

PAGE 001

รัฐและออจจอกและเลยเลยเลยเลยเลยเลยเลยเลย STORM THE PARTY STORMS TO
GEMETRICAL DATA:

ARFF= 0.1245E-01M2 L3= 0.5842E+00M

A1/AO D. ZACO 0.8194 0.4700 0.9100 0.2600 3.0462

ĸ0 MIC 2.5336 2.3136 7.6646

CONSTANT LOSSEST

PID1= 0.930 P102= 0.930

INITIAL FRIGHT CONDITIONS:

POLKE/HZ1 TOLK) ROOFKG/M31 PTO(KG/M21 TYO(K) 0-103F+05 0-288F+03 0-122F+01 0-186F+06 0-658F+03

10741 PRFS. RATIOS 670 16/0

10.143 0.180 0.391 0.996

10.158 0.173 0.373 0.996

10.158 0.153 0.373 0.996

10.158 0.153 0.373 0.996

10.159 0.158 0.373 0.996

10.151 0.152 0.332 0.996

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FILE: TRJ D : A NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

PAGE 001

BUNTEL THE TACAOBA

1.3

AS/AF

0.1556+01	0.475F+02	0.530E-07	0.280E+00	0.266	F+07 0.584	F+00 0.76	25+03 0.86	3E+03 0,199F	•01 0.	1745+0	3
†1	23	Y 3	TF TA	MO	*O	PERMA	19	MIFA	Mos	DRAG	THPUST
0.01 1.00 1.	### ##################################	0.0 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	### 19	######################################	10. # File - 0.1 10. # 13 F - 0.1 10. # 12 F - 0.1 10. # 12 F - 0.1 10. # 12 F - 0.4 10. # 12 F -	00000000000000000000000000000000000000		0.166r-04 0.166r-04 0.166r-04 0.166r-04 0.166r-04 0.169r-04 0.161r-04 0.161r-04	ういかが、これでは、これでは、これでは、これでは、これでは、これでは、これでは、これでは	・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・	

LPR MP9 A30 0-155F+01 0-475E+02 0-530E-07 0	AD /AR	AS/AP					
A. 1556+01 D.475E+02 D.530E-07 D	.2 eoF+00	0.7605+03	0.5647+06	0.7625+03	0.863*+83	0.199F+01	0.1245 103
	CD WM	COME	APR	584	4#A	9	XM0
TETP	C P 4 F - Q 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0.13614-1-0000-27-2-0000-2-0000-2-0000-2-0000-2-	######################################	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	**************************************	4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	# 11

PAGE 007

. A MAYAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

0.111E+00 0.2247-02 0.124E-01 0.344F-02 0.121F-01 0.114F-00 0.444F-01 0.171F-06 1.40
0.114E+00 0.2247-02 0.124F-01 0.374F-02 0.121F-01 0.114F-00 0.444F-01 0.201F-06 1.40
0.114E+00 0.2247-02 0.144F-01 0.374F-02 0.121F-01 0.614F-00 0.444F-01 0.201F-06 1.40 9.50 9.50 9.50 9.50

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PAGE 001
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NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

GEOMETRICAL DATAL

ARFF = 0.1245F-0142 L3- 0-5842F+004

+O/AREE ALC/AO AL/AO 0.2800 0.0099 0.4700 0.4700 0.6769 0.2600 3.8462

M() MIC 2.6656 2.6144

CONSTANT LOSSES :

Ptn1 = 0.930 P102= 0.930

INITIAL FLIGHT CONNETTONS:

PROCEGIAST PEGERGASS TEORE POIRG/M21 TOIKS 0.1025+05 0.2667+03 0.1225+01 0.2117+06 0.4625+03 1.400

TINE	MO	AS/AD	WA	ME /MW	H2	PC 3N	M31	M4		181 98 1 12/11		1105	6/0	C.F	114EKI	CF	F (11)	15P
			9 030						-	0.739		_		-				5019.5
8:20	2.61	6:333	2,029	6.509	0.148	6:137	0.16	8: 334	0,995	6. 739	C.938	0. 954	0.546	1:53	3350:4	7: 167	1136.7	6949.7
1.53	2.60	2.54.5	3:749	6. 952	0.312	2.141	0.157	0. 331	0.006	8: 134	0.943	0.957	2.243	1:32	22 17.4			6966.9
3:31	2.60	¥:536	2.549	5.818	0.331	0.191		8: 361	6.946	D. THY	7.94	0. 961	8:361	1:33	3314:3	0.351	1247.4	7170.7
3:55	3.60	8-515	2.450	7.003	2.332	p-:37	0.139	0. 294		0: 793	0.94	0. 965	2.217	1:32	3547.4	0.767		1221-2
3.14	₹: \$ }	8:313	2.757	7. 106	0.322	8:131	8:137	0. 290	0.976	0.797	0.912	ე. 9 34	0.599	1.25	33%:8	8:374	1207.1	1311:3
5:12	3:63	6.533	2.168	3:338	8: 17 1	8:115	8: 133	0.374	0.995	0. 193	0.917	3. 367	0.400	1:32	3307:1			756P.7 7591.9
7.06	2.64	0.503	1. 41.1	7.434	0. 11 /	5.113	0.121	0.765	0.904	7. 741	n. 443	n. 469	0.547	1.75		9. 296	1820.6	7564.2
7.70	3.06	0.503	1.010				8:171	3:35}	0.905	3. 142	0.943	0-10	0.374	1:33	3331:3	0.309		7574.2
A. 49	2.67	0.501	1.753	7.194	0.314	0.177	8:117	0. 224	7.915	3: 115	0.943	3. 411	0.586	1.75	3321:4	9.50	1003.1	1140.7
10.21	2,67	6:565	1.479			0.105	ű. i i s	3. ***	ترايق ق	0.760	7.947	0,477	0.56	1.75	7318.8	4:333	611.4	7700.7
10.51	2.69	9.539	1.540	4.184	0.315	0.133	0.114	0. 245	0.975	0.755	2.942	3.911	0.5%	しってう	3111-1	0.305	497.4	\$043.5
13:36	3:10	6.515	1:413	9.329 6.450		8:131	8:113	0.741	0.945		ö. 4. {	7. 111	0.560	1.25	2332.1	0.302	812.1	6797.4
12.04	2.12	9.515	1:X3	9.600	9.316	9.179	0.112	0.239	0.795	3: 721	0.911	7. 974	0.555	1.53	3321:8	0.30)	711.3	6637.1
14.13	3:17	0.520	1:53	H. 744	0.1	0.196	0.117	0. 236	0.975	0.717	0.941	7. 714	0.547	1.76	55 70 . O	0.293	(91,5	6790.0
13:41		5.526	1.186	4.74 (9.370	0.797	0.111	0.234	0.744	5. 703	0.940	0. 914	0.537	1.35	-2258.8 -2245.6	0.241		5777.7
16.05	7.75	6.534	1.090	5.346	0. 17.	0.196	υ. 111	1. 7 17	0.4	6. 695	0.010	7,774	0.578	1.27	`\$\$``;`\$	0.2 Ar		3117.7
16.69	2.14	C.551	1.045	7, 595	0.3/1	1,095	0.160	9.211	7.715	0.632	3.450	1. 1/5	1) . 5 *3	1.76	2711.5	11.785	466.6	56 15.3
17:33	3:11	0.537	0.500	9.825	0.324	0.093	3.177	0.223	7.4%	0.641	0.411	0.415	0.516	1.28	2201.4	1.5	310.1	5400.7
18.63	2. 1 h	2.517	0. 120	T. Vol B	0.17	0.09 3	o lii	0.228	0.974	0.618	0.014	0.415	0.512	1.76	引指:3	0.777	465.0	5776.6

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FILE: CPB D ; A NAV	AL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL	●AGF 0:02
19-90 2179 0.5472 0.86710.376 20-18 1277 0.5472 0.18010.60 2118 1277 0.5472 0.18010.60 2118 1277 0.5472 0.18010.60 21247 1278 0.5772 0.667511.37 21247 1278 0.5772 0.667511.37 21247 1278 0.5772 0.6773 1.77 213-39 12773 0.5772 0.5772 1.67711.37 215-60 215-71 0.5772 0.5772 1.6772 1.677 215-60 215-71 0.5772 0.5772 1.77 215-60 215-71 0.5772 0.5772 1.77 215-60 215-71 0.5772 0.5772 1.77 215-60 215-71 0.5772 0.5772 1.77 215-60 215-71 0.5772 0.5772 1.77 215-60 215-71 0.5772 0.5772 1.77 215-60 215-71 0.5772 0.5772 1.77 215-60 215-71 0.5772 0.5772 0.5772 1.77 215-60 215-71 0.5772 0.5772 0.5772 1.77 215-60 215-71 0.5772 0.5772 0.5772 1.77 217-60 215-71 0.5772 0.5772 0.5772 1.77 217-60 215-71 0.5772 0.5772 0.5772 1.77 217-60 215-71 0.5772 0.5772 0.5772 1.77 217-60 215-71 0.5772 0.5772 0.5772 1.77 217-60 215-71 0.5772 0.5772 0.5772 1.77 217-60 215-71 0.5772 0.5772 0.5772 1.77 217-60 217-71 0.5772 0.5772 0.5772 1.77 217-60 217-71 0.5772 0.5772 0.5772 1.77 217-60 217-71 0.5772 0.5772 0.5772 1.77 217-60 217-71 0.5772 0.5772 0.5772 1.77 217-60 217-71 0.5772 0.5772 0.5772 1.77 217-60 217-71 0.5772 0.5772 0.5772 1.77 217-60 217-71 0.5772 0.5772 0.5772 1.77 217-60 217-71 0.5772 0.5772 0.5772 0.5772 0.5772 1.77 217-60 217-71 0.5772 0.57	1 0.314 0.091 0.106 0.224 0.994 0.703 0.419 0.976 1 0.370 0.190 0.101 0.224 0.974 0.107 0.919 0.976 1 0.317 0.990 0.104 0.224 0.975 0.717 0.940 0.018 1 0.315 0.090 0.105 0.224 0.995 0.227 0.941 0.928 2 0.315 0.900 0.135 0.238 0.995 0.237 0.241 0.941	0-507 1-26 21m-2 0-271 435-6 4984-0 0-507 1-26 21m-2 0-271 435-6 4984-0 0-507 1-26 21m-2 0-271 396-6 468-1 0-512 7-27 2084-3 0-275 396-6 468-1 0-512 7-27 2084-3 0-275 396-6 468-1 0-512 7-27 2085-3 0-275 396-6 468-1 0-512 7-27 2085-3 0-276 396-6 468-1 0-511 7-27 2085-3 0-278 356-0 468-3 0-511 7-27 2085-3 0-278 356-0 468-3 0-511 7-27 2085-3 0-278 397-1 468-3 0-511 7-27 2085-3 0-296 377-1 468-3 0-511 7-28 1988-3 0-396-3 397-4 487-6 0-512 7-8 1988-3 0-396-3 397-4 487-6 0-512 7-8 1988-3 0-396-3 397-4 487-6 0-512 7-8 1988-3 0-396-3 397-4 487-6 0-512 7-8 1988-3 0-396-3 397-4 487-6 0-512 7-8 1988-3 0-396-3 397-4 487-6 0-512 7-8 1988-3 0-396-3 397-4 487-6 0-512 7-8 1988-3 0-396-3 397-4 487-6 0-512 7-8 1988-3 0-396-3 397-4 487-6 0-512 7-8 1988-3 0-396-3 397-4 487-6 0-514 7-8 1988-3 0-396-3 297-4 397-6 397-6 397-6 397-6 397-7 3
TETA= 45.0 TEN	OF CUPNING # 34.67 S'C PANCE OF RUPNING+O.	2342F+05 KN HTTGHT DE BURNENG+0.1719F+05 KM

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TELET THE D ! A NAVAL PRINTERABULATE SCHOOL

RABJET TRAISCTORY

the -	MPR	A30	AD /AR	A3/A	4 L3	UO	U	WR	1	'₽ F∀	
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